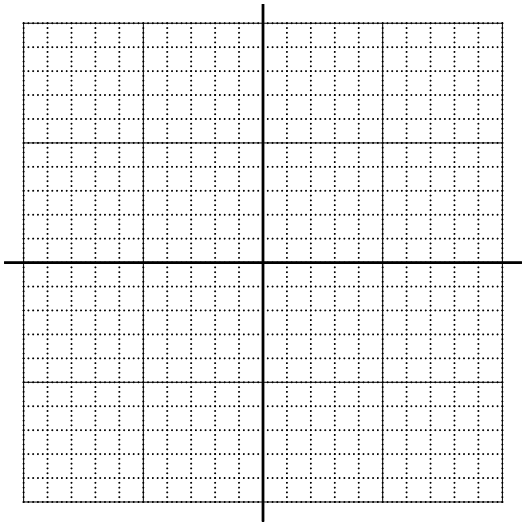
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 1)

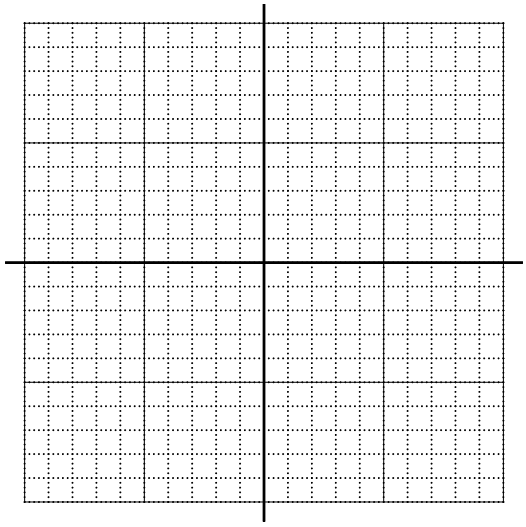
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

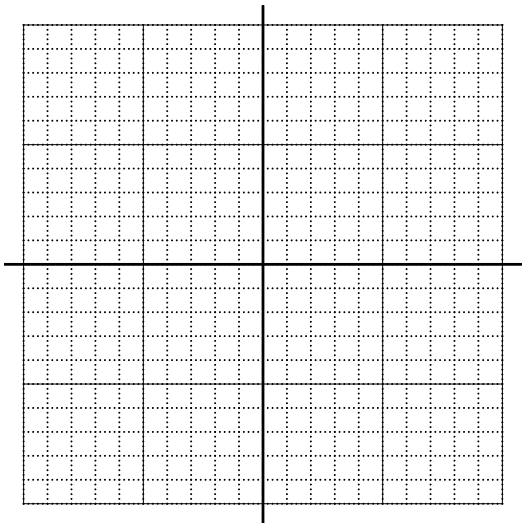
$y = |x - 2| - 3$



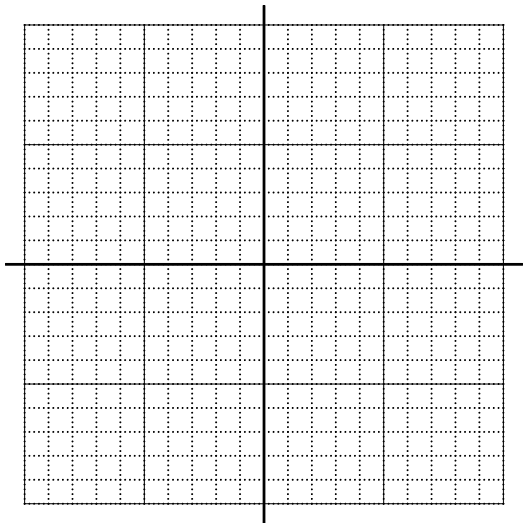
$y = \frac{1}{x + 5} + 1$



$y = \log_2(x - 2) - 3$

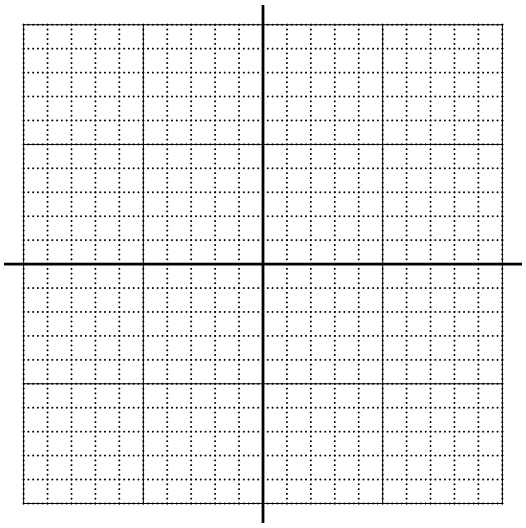


$y = (x - 5)^2 - 1$

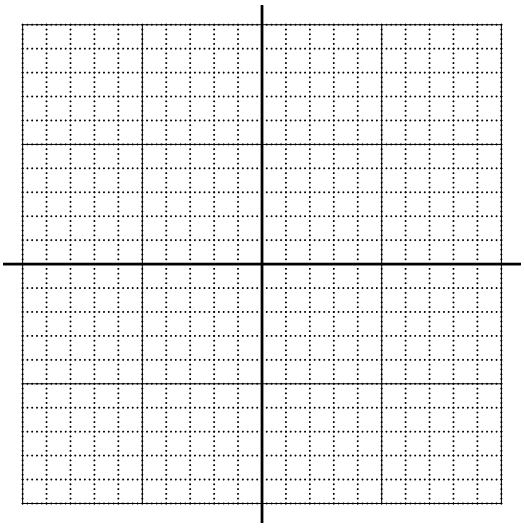


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 1)

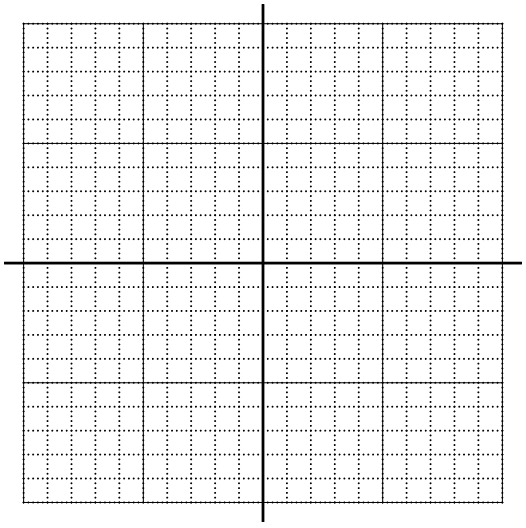
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+5} + 1$



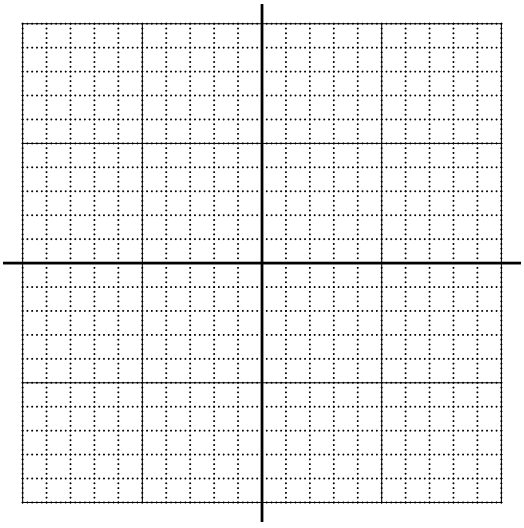
$y = (x-1)^3 - 4$



$y = 2^{x+4} + 3$



$y = \sqrt{x-2} + 5$



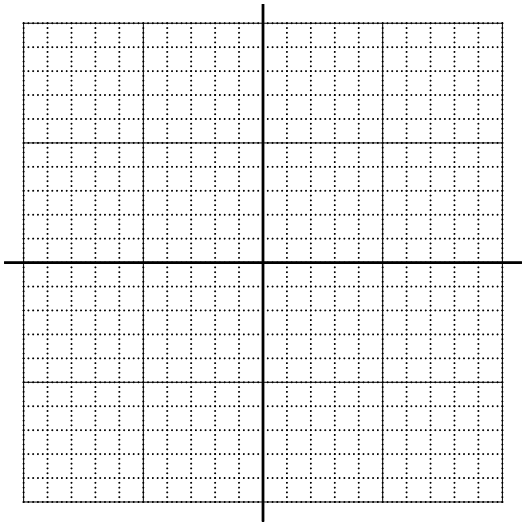
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 2)

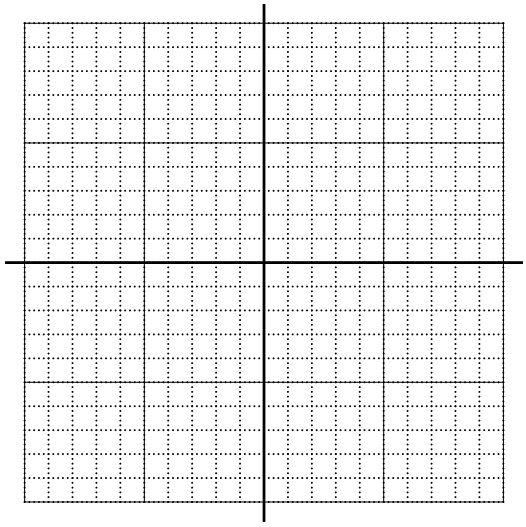
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

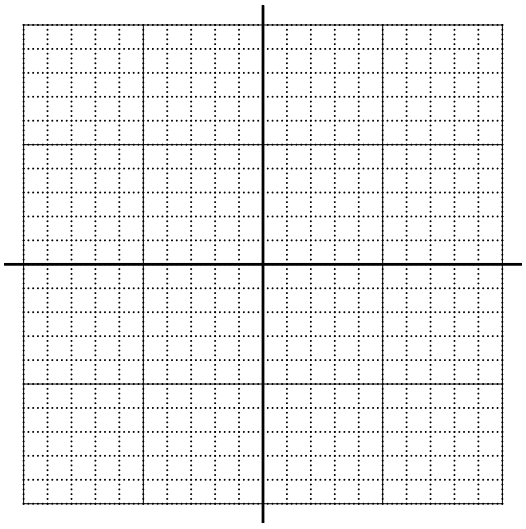
$y = \sqrt{x-1} - 2$



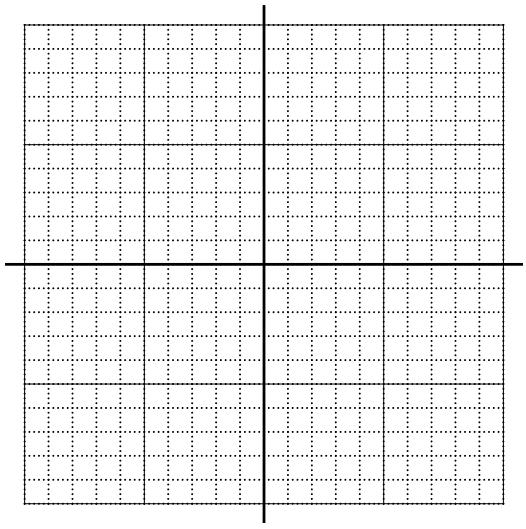
$y = 2^{x+3} + 2$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} - 3$

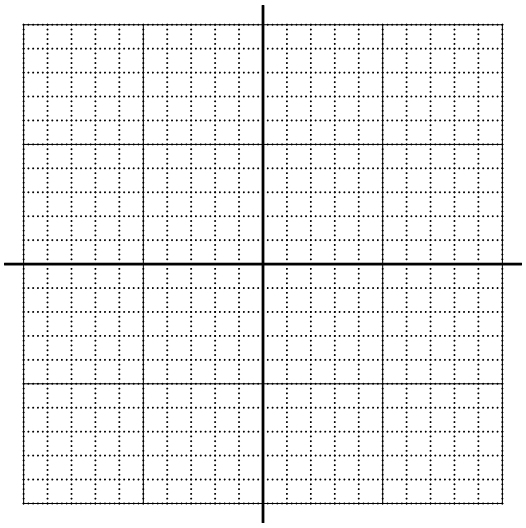


$y = |x-1| + 2$

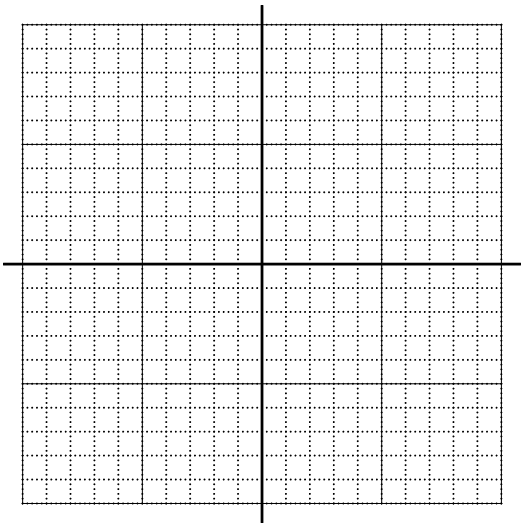


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 2)

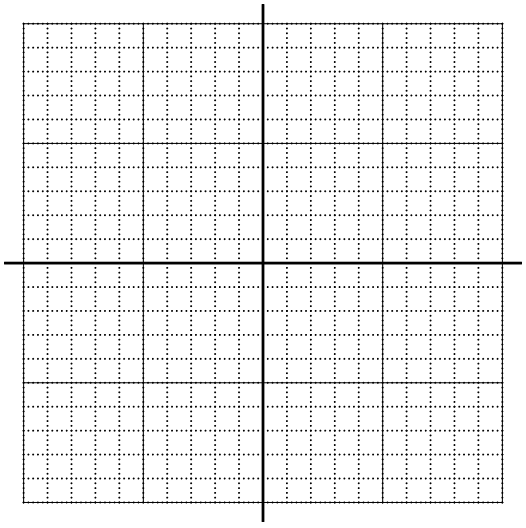
$y = \log_2(x+4) - 3$



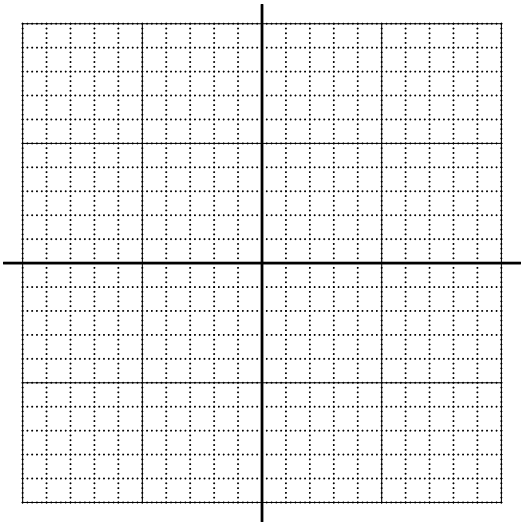
$y = \dfrac{1}{x+5} + 2$



$y = (x-3)^2 + 1$



$y = (x+5)^3 + 1$



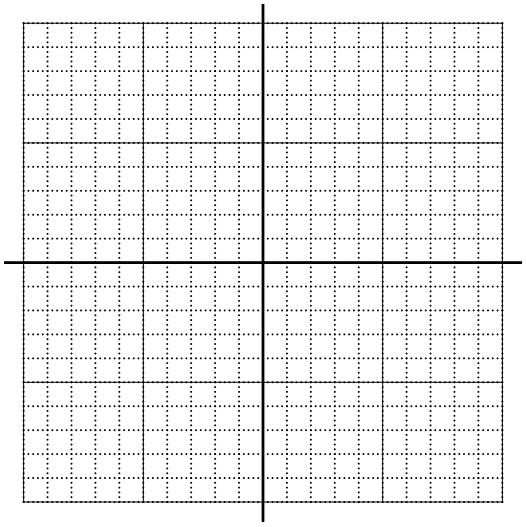
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 3)

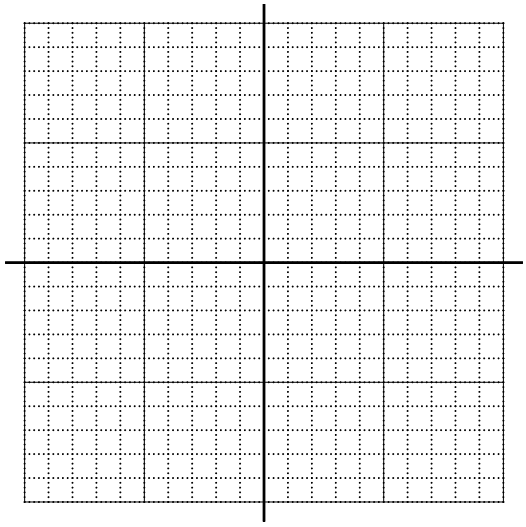
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

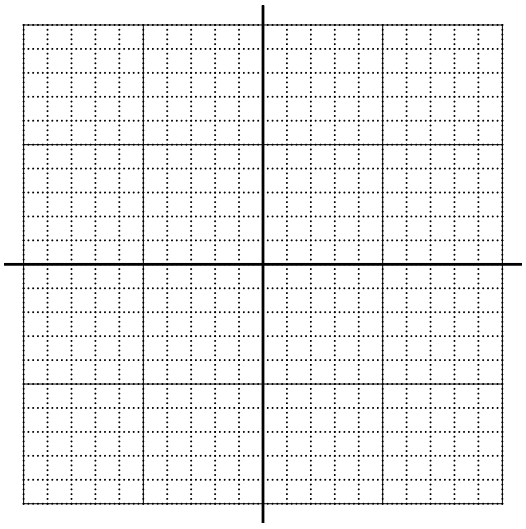
$y = \sqrt{x-4} + 2$



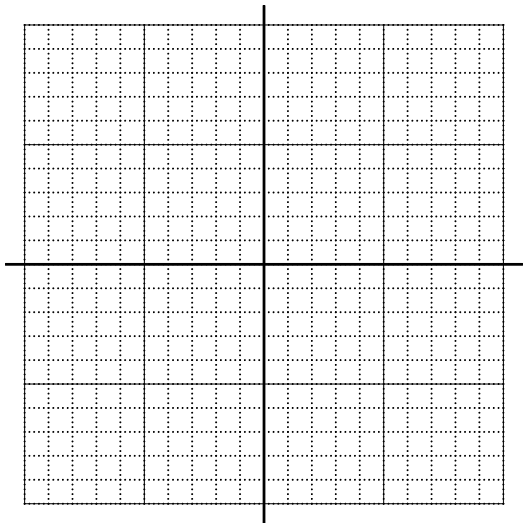
$y = (x-5)^2 + 2$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x+5} - 1$

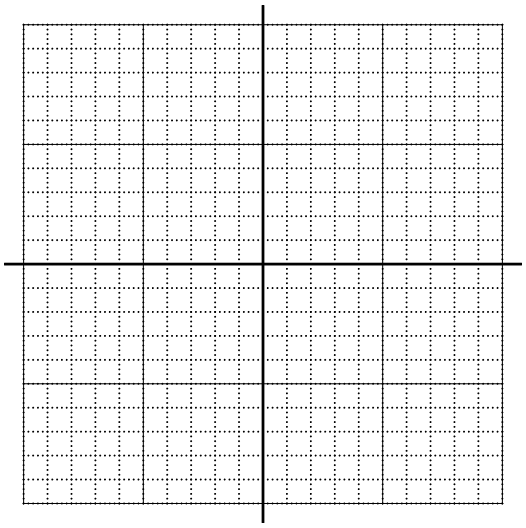


$y = \sqrt[3]{x+1} + 5$

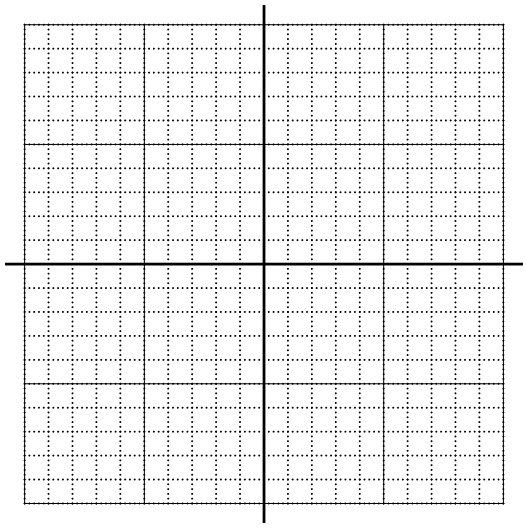


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 3)

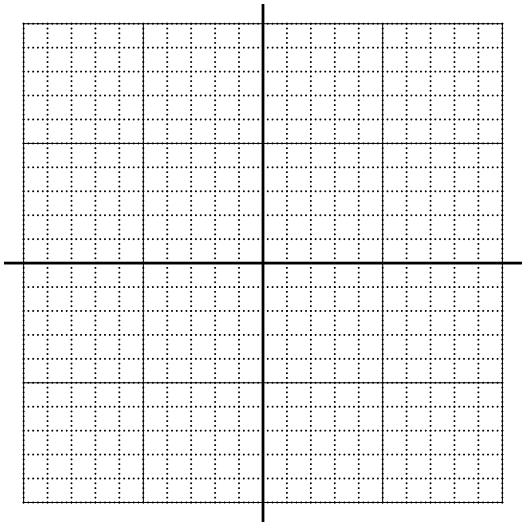
$y = 2^{x-2} + 4$



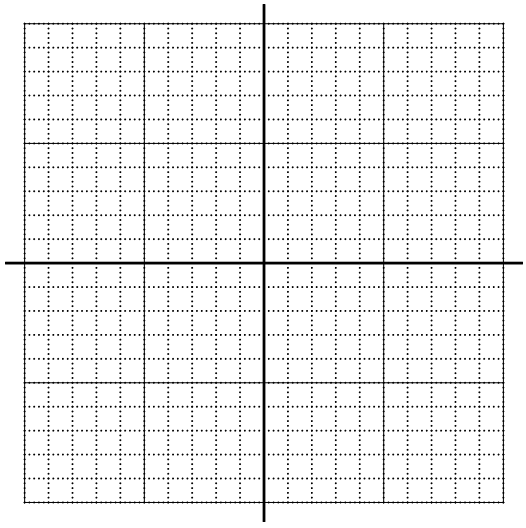
$y = (x+4)^3 + 3$



$y = |x-2| - 3$



$y = \log_2(x-3) - 2$



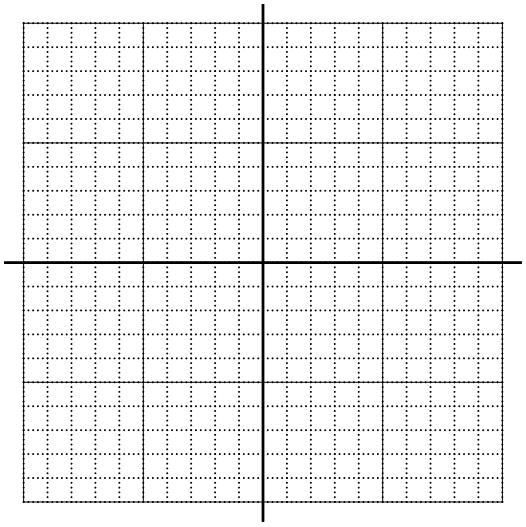
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 4)

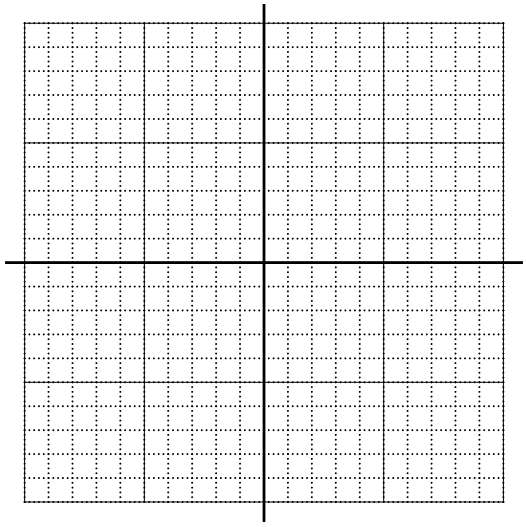
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

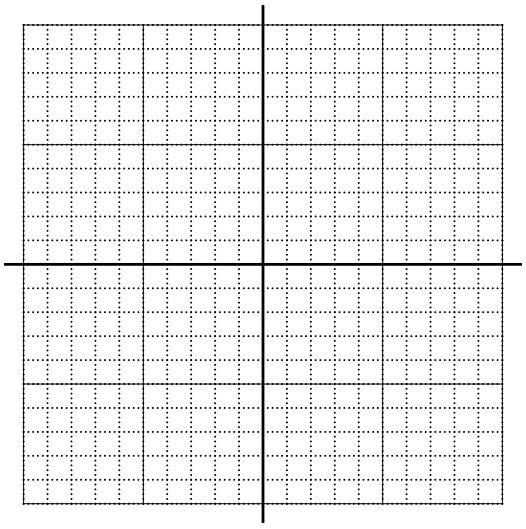
$y = \log_2(x+2)+3$



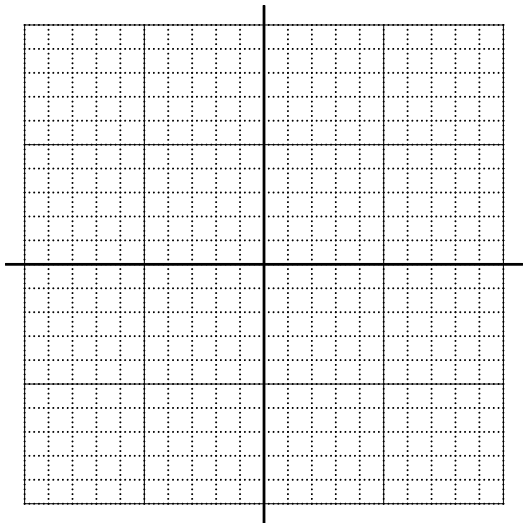
$y = (x-2)^3+4$



$y = 2^{x-3}-5$

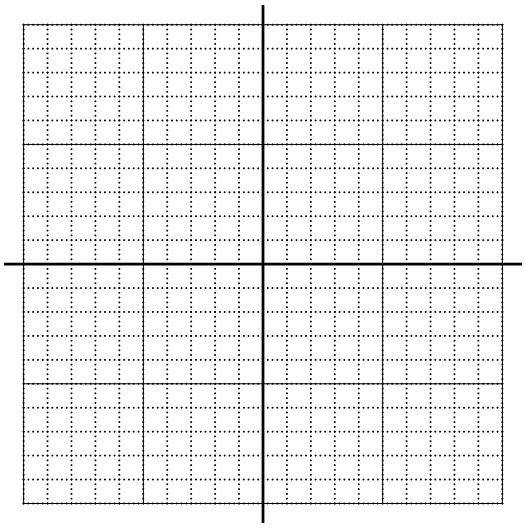


$y = \sqrt[3]{x+5}+1$

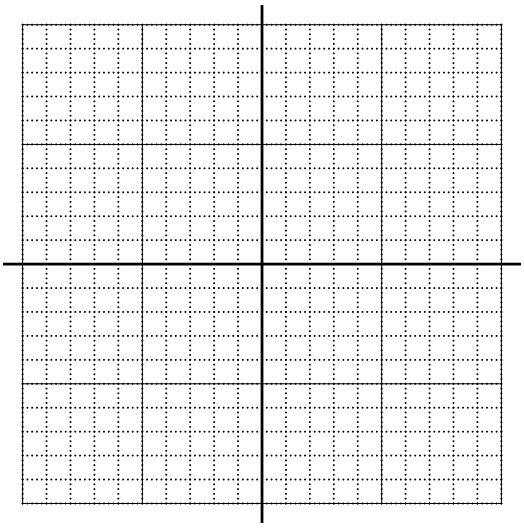


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 4)

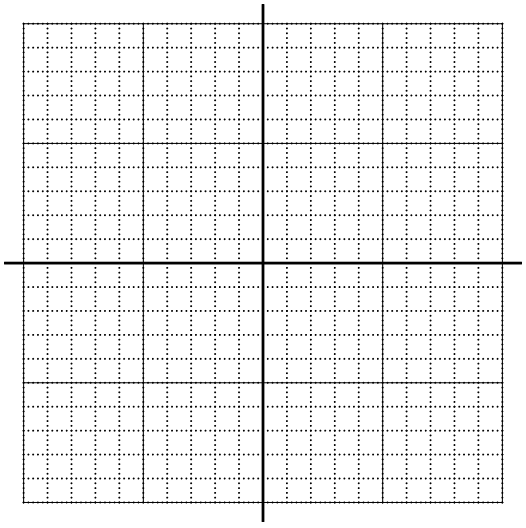
$y = \sqrt{x-4} - 1$



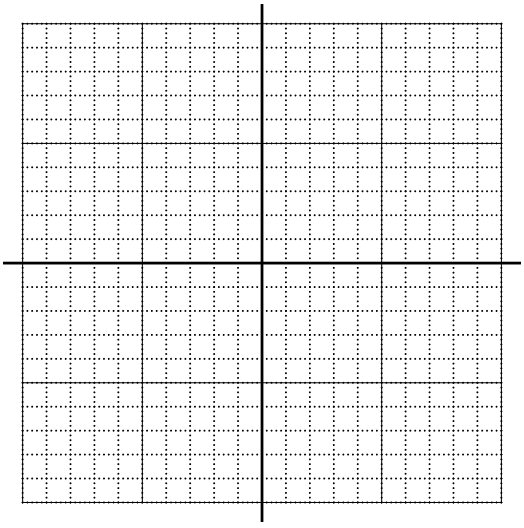
$y = \dfrac{1}{x+5} - 4$



$y = (x+3)^2 - 4$



$y = |x+4| + 1$



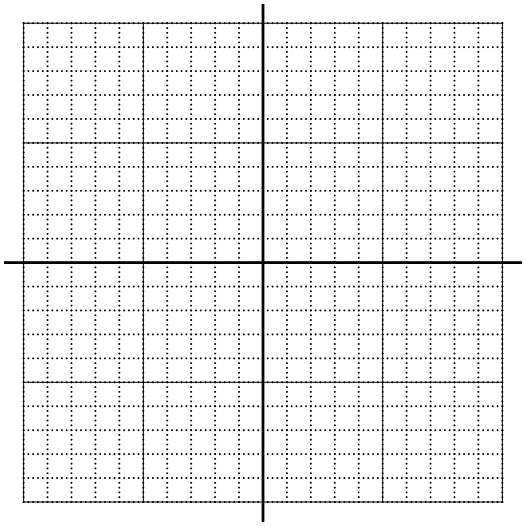
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 5)

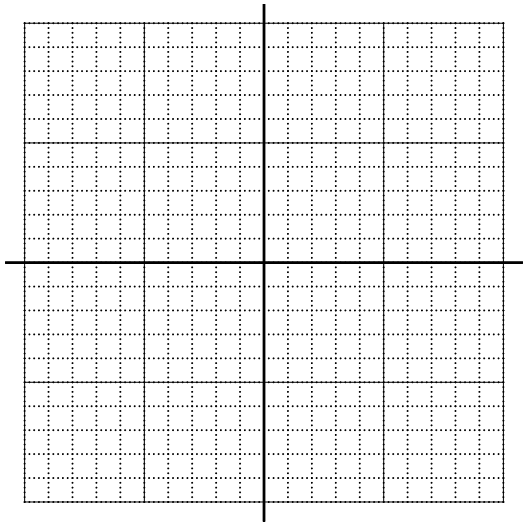
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

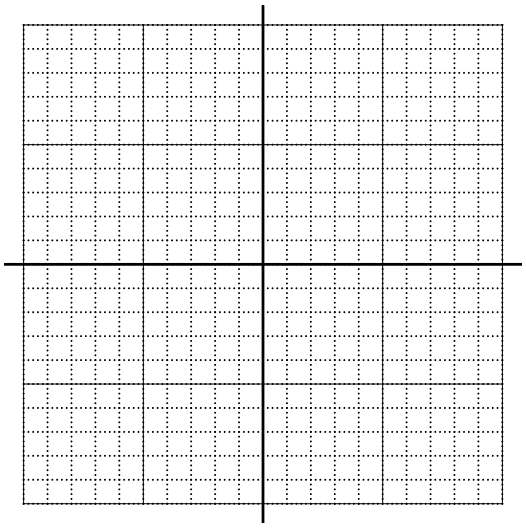
$y = (x+3)^2 + 5$



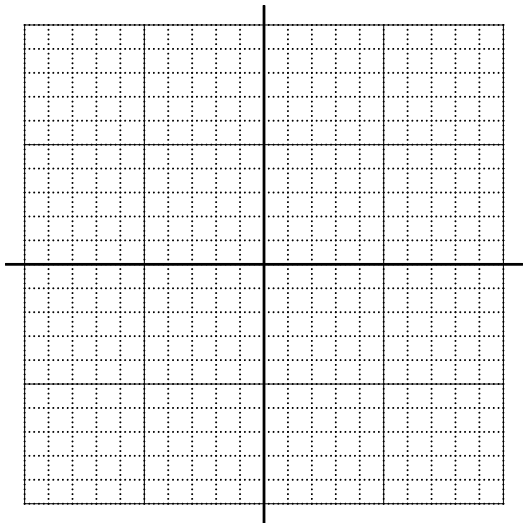
$y = (x+5)^3 + 4$



$y = |x-5| - 4$

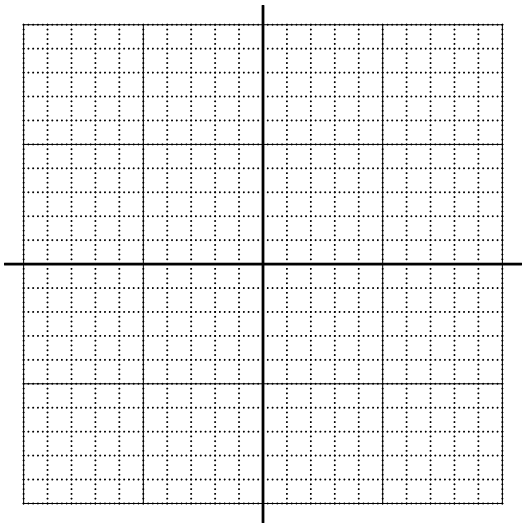


$y = 2^{x+4} - 3$

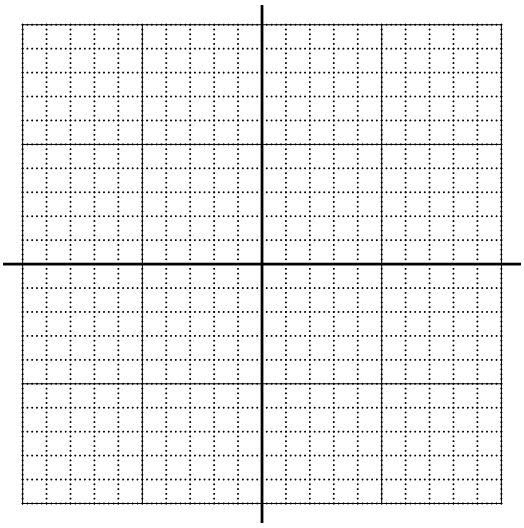


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 5)

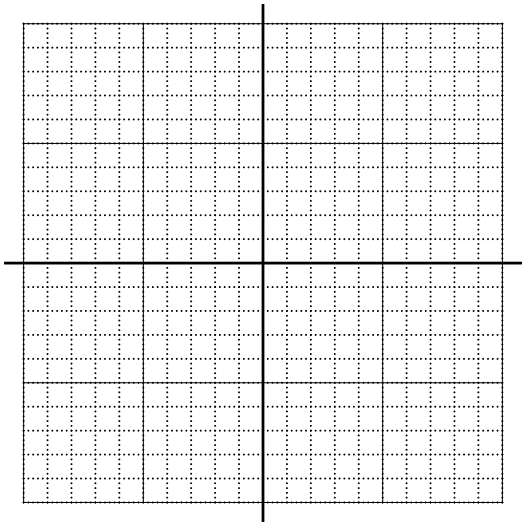
$y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} - 5$



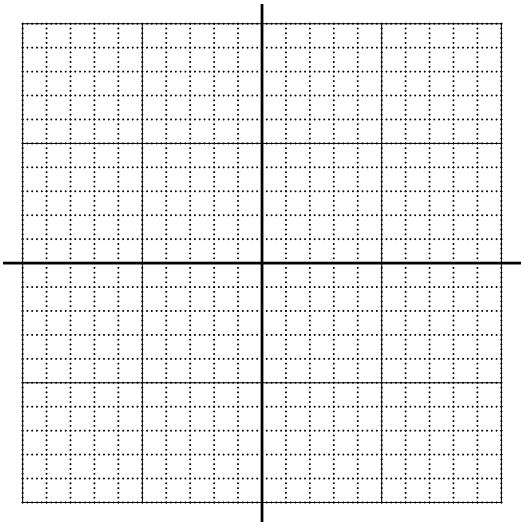
$y = \dfrac{1}{x+2} + 5$



$y = \sqrt{x-5} - 3$



$y = \log_2(x+2) - 4$



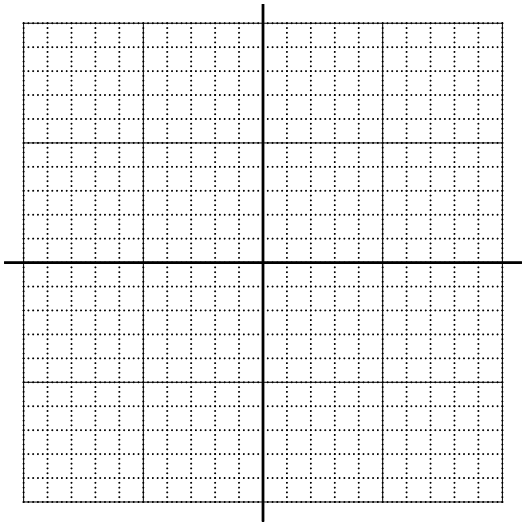
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 6)

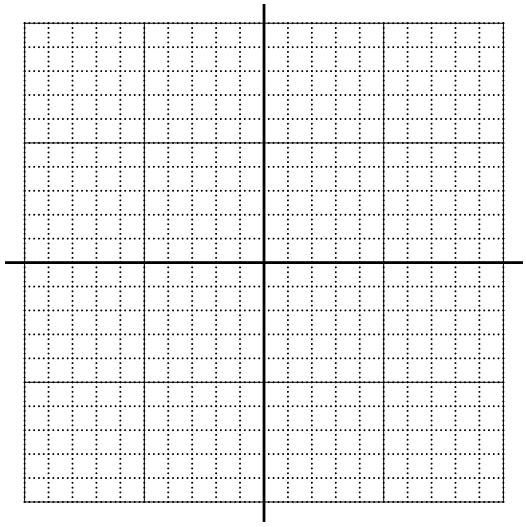
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

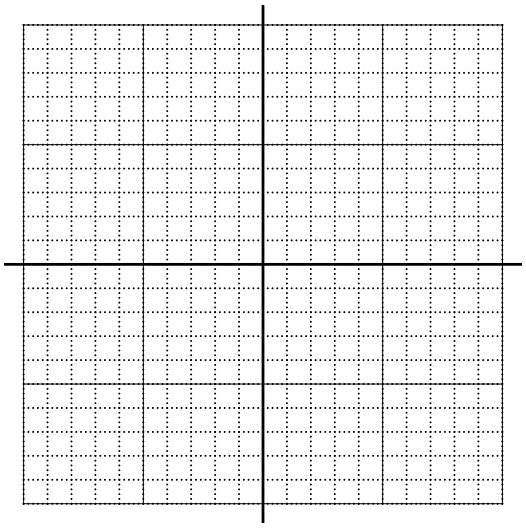
$y = \sqrt{x+2} + 5$



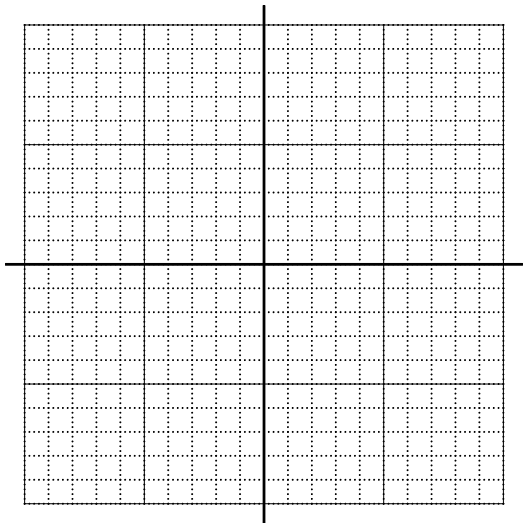
$y = (x-3)^2 + 5$



$y = \log_2(x-1) - 2$

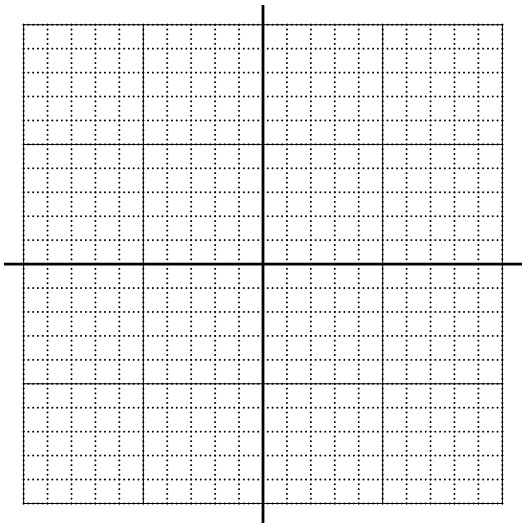


$y = \frac{1}{x+2} - 3$

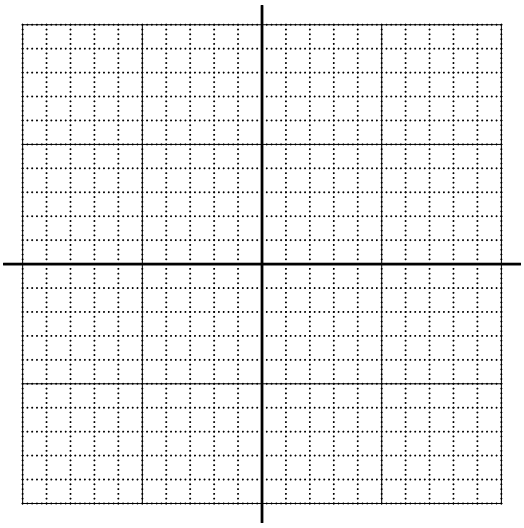


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 6)

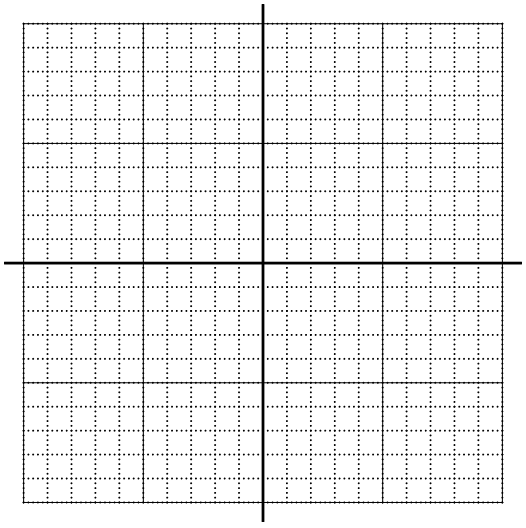
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+2} + 4$



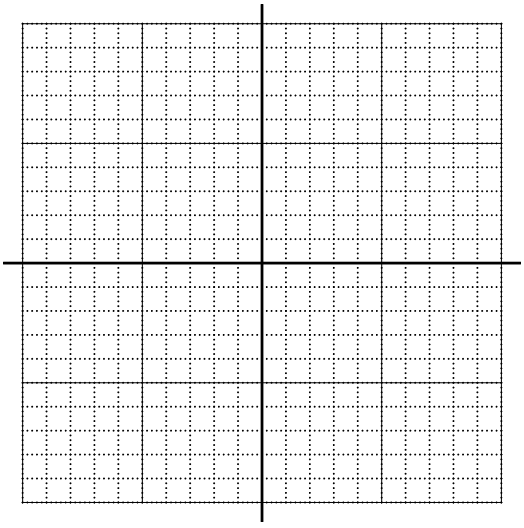
$y = (x-3)^3 + 1$



$y = |x-4| + 2$



$y = 2^{x-2} - 1$



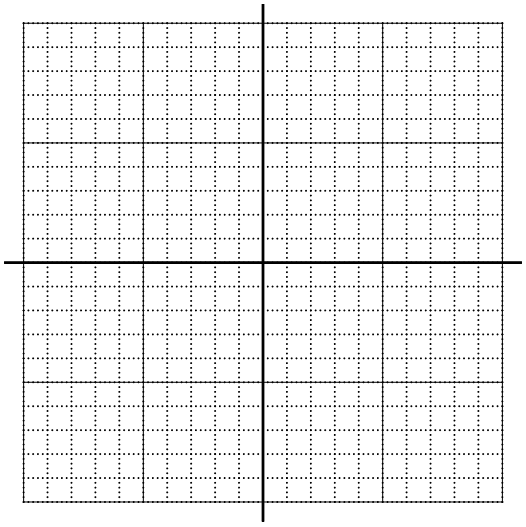
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 7)

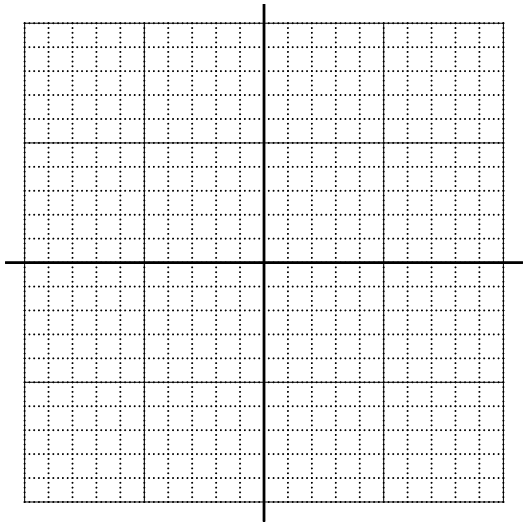
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

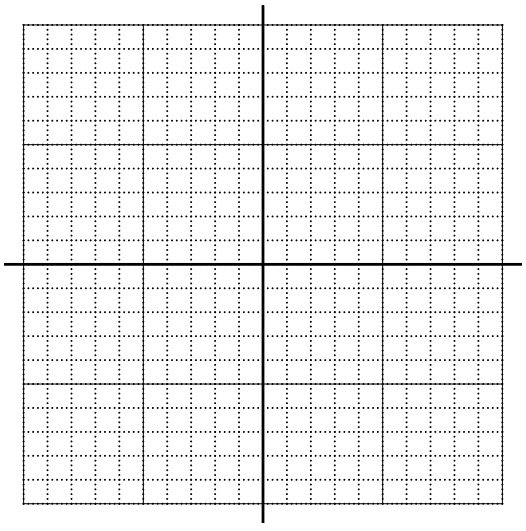
$y = (x+3)^2 + 4$



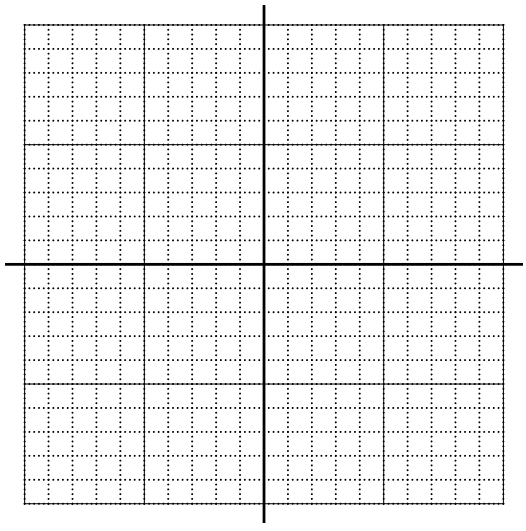
$y = (x+3)^3 - 2$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x+4} - 5$

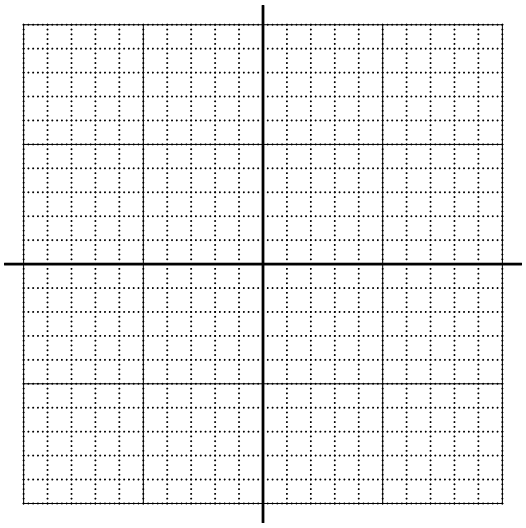


$y = \log_2(x+3) - 1$

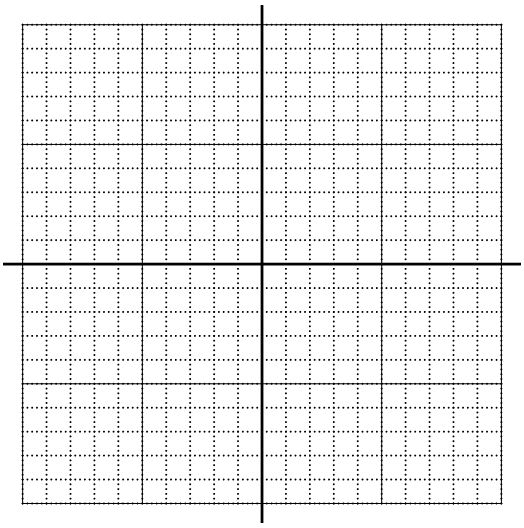


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 7)

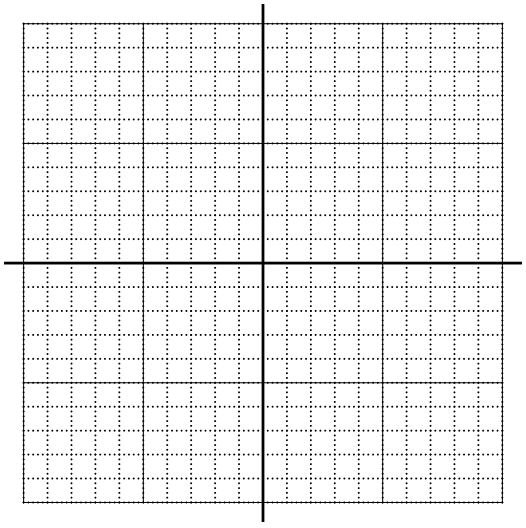
$y = 2^{x+2} + 3$



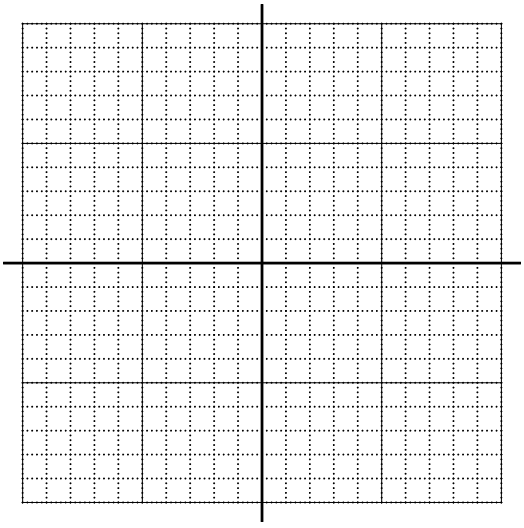
$y = \sqrt{x+3} - 4$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x+3} - 2$



$y = |x-3| + 1$



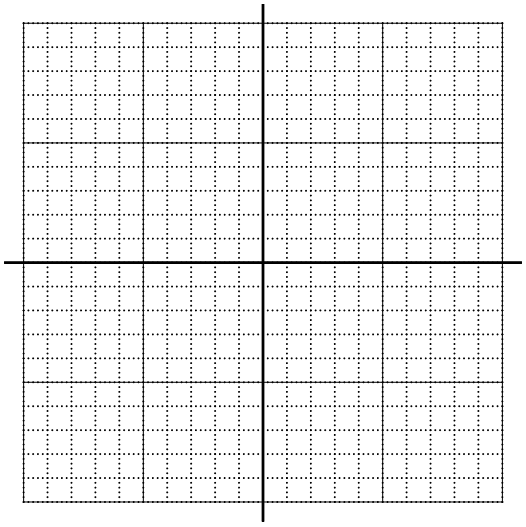
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 8)

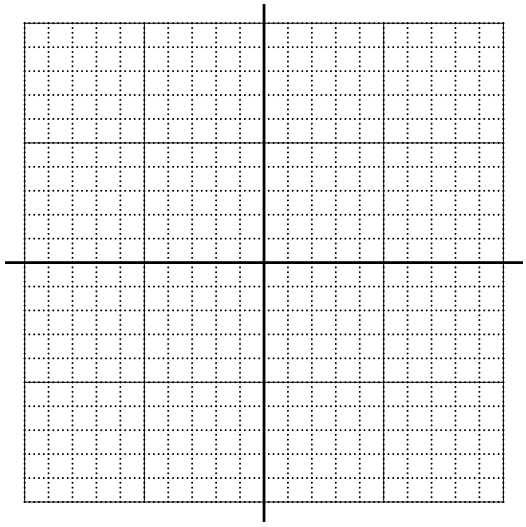
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

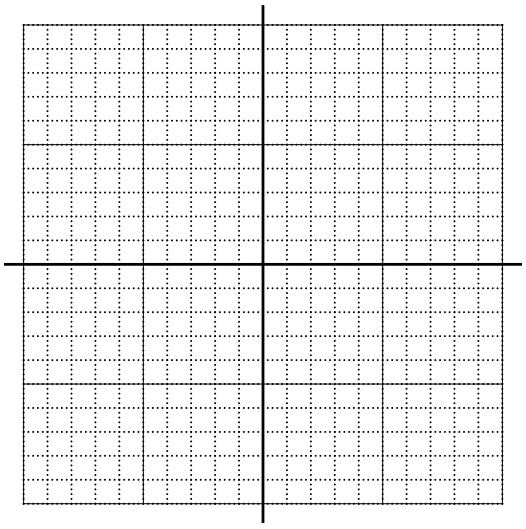
$y = \log_2(x+1) - 5$



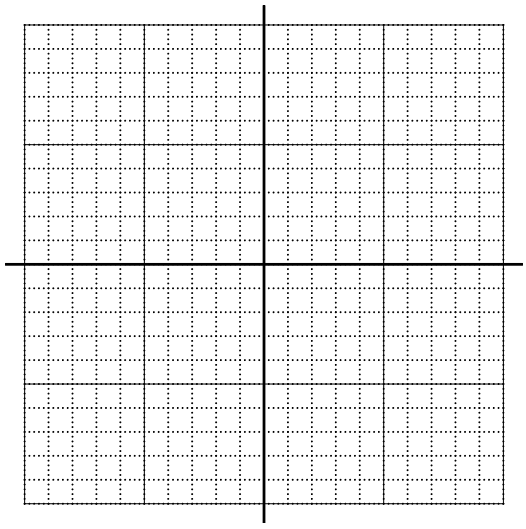
$y = \frac{1}{x+3} + 2$



$y = (x+3)^2 + 4$

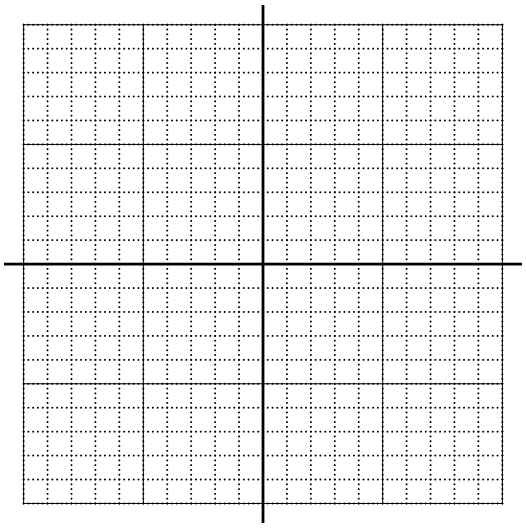


$y = 2^{x+1} + 5$

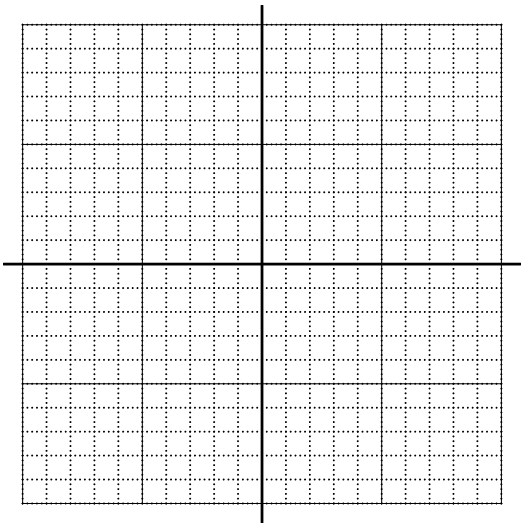


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 8)

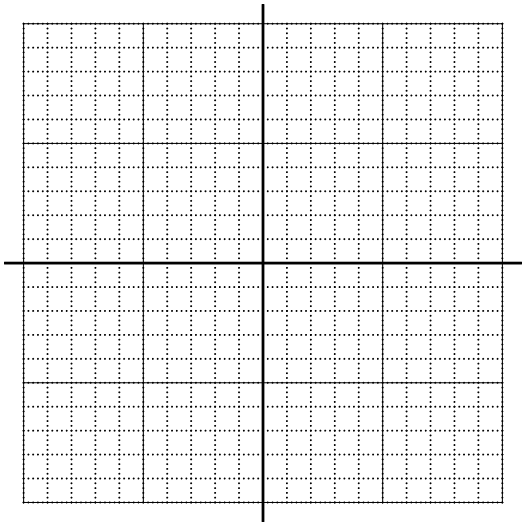
$y = (x+3)^3 - 5$



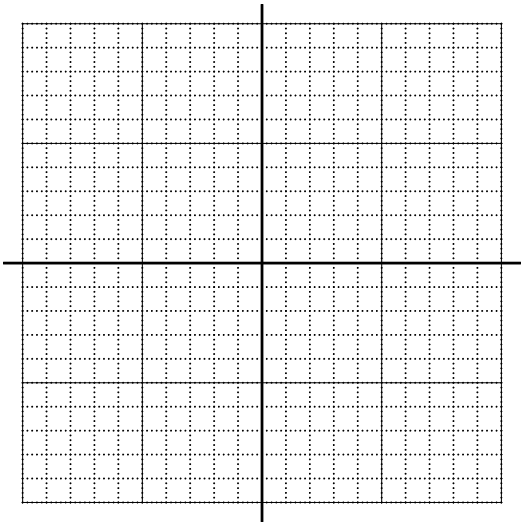
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+2} - 1$



$y = |x+2| - 1$



$y = \sqrt{x+2} - 4$



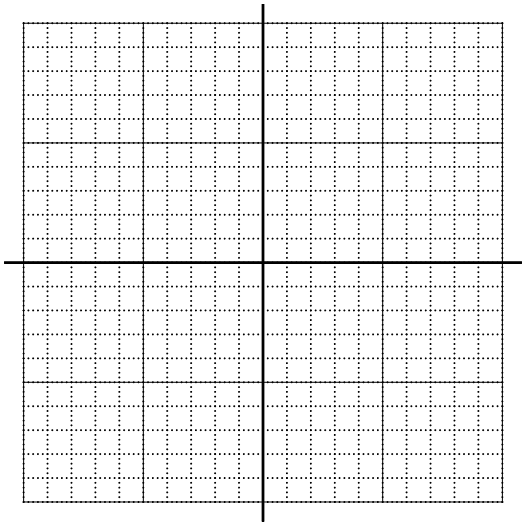
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 9)

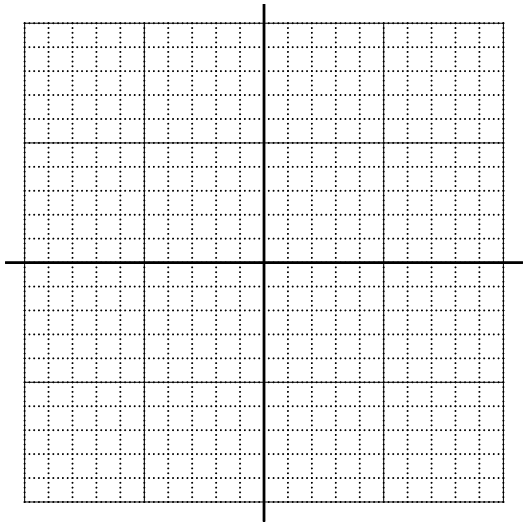
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

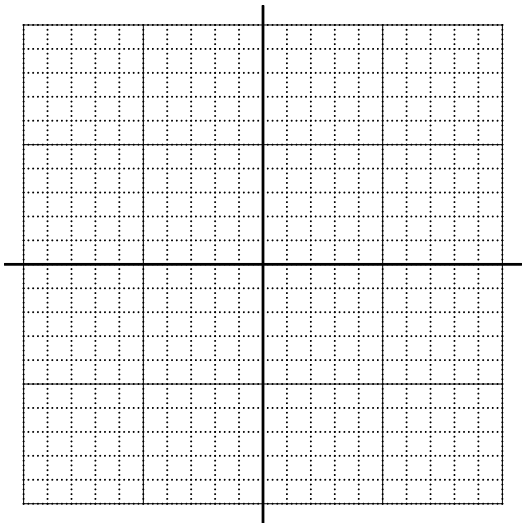
$y = (x+3)^3 - 2$



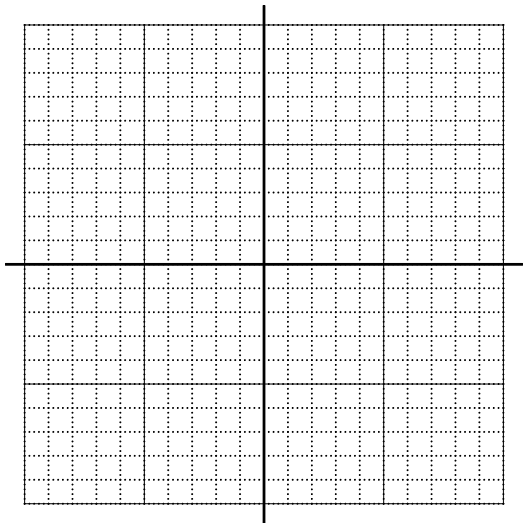
$y = \sqrt{x+2} + 1$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x+3} - 4$

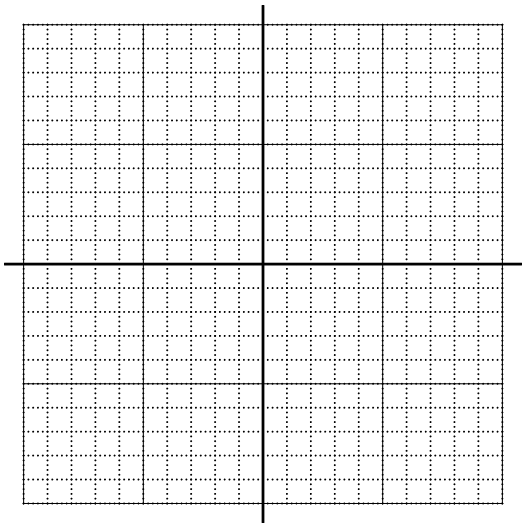


$y = \log_2(x-1) + 5$

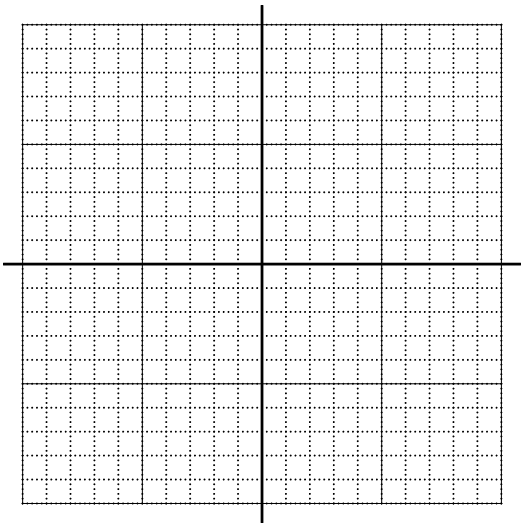


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 9)

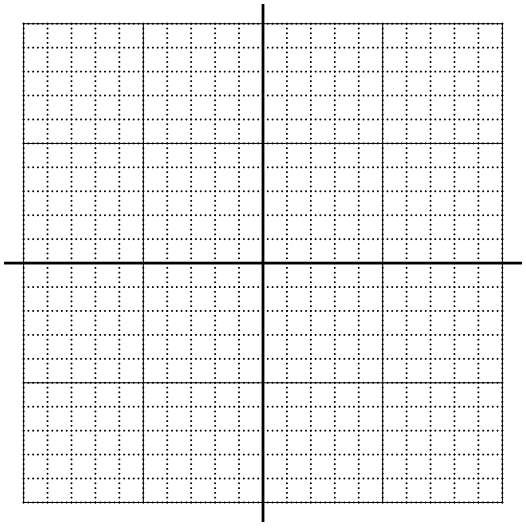
$y = \frac{1}{x+2} + 3$



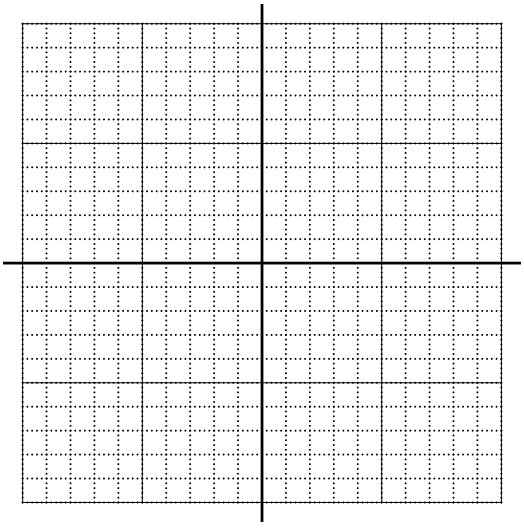
$y = 2^{x-2} + 3$



$y = |x-5| + 1$



$y = (x-3)^2 - 5$



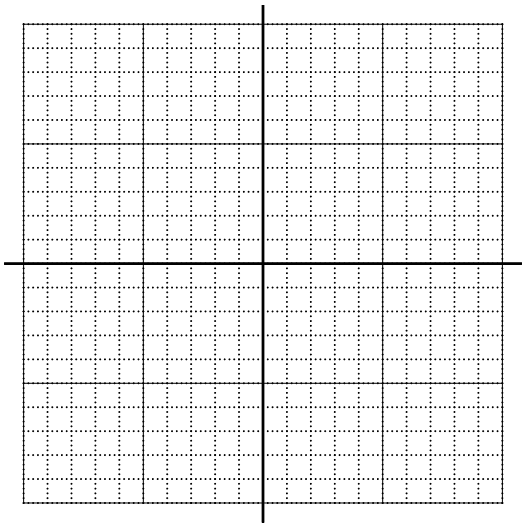
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 10)

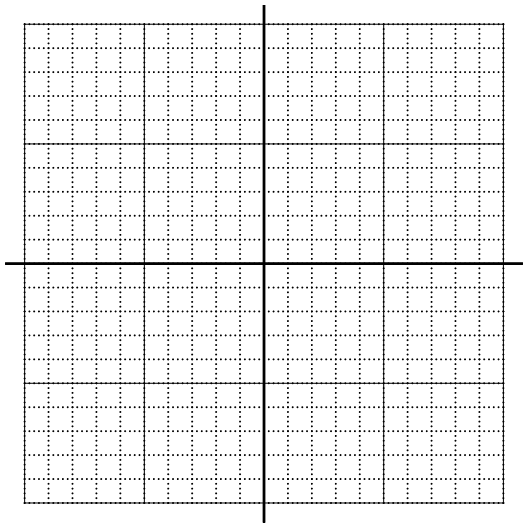
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

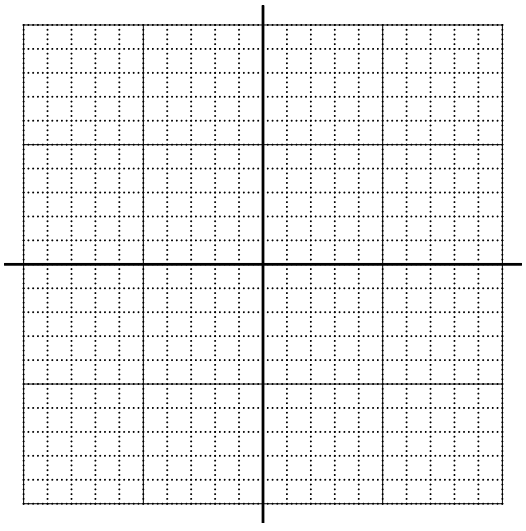
$y = (x-3)^3 - 4$



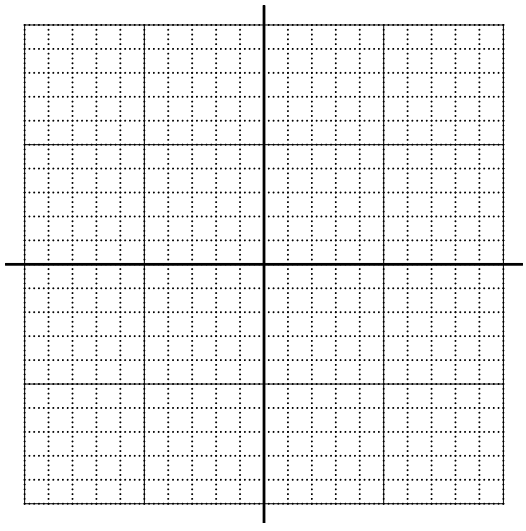
$y = |x+2| + 3$



$y = (x+5)^2 + 3$

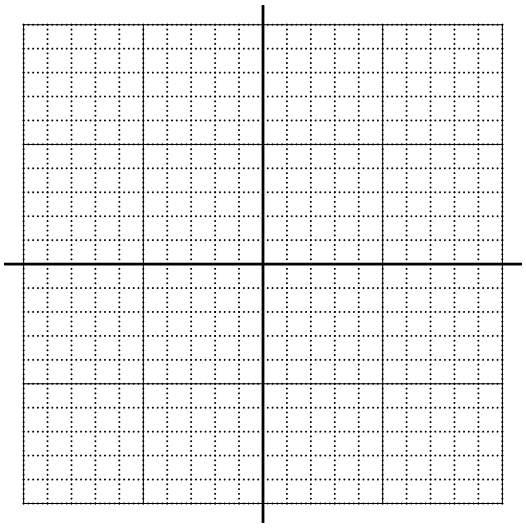


$y = \frac{1}{x+3} - 2$

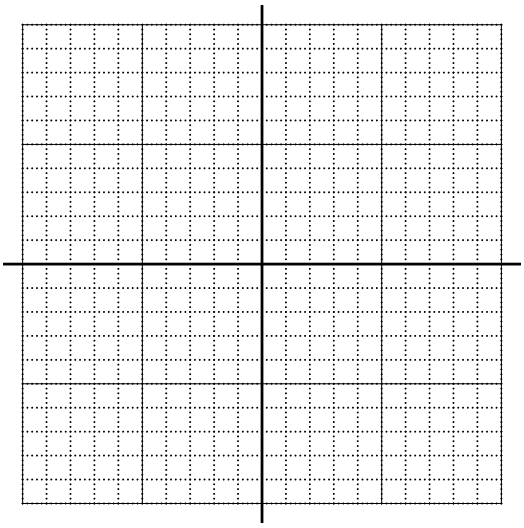


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 10)

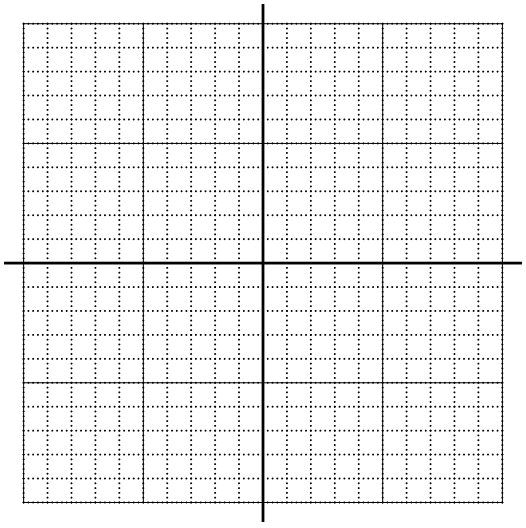
$y = \log_2(x-5)+1$



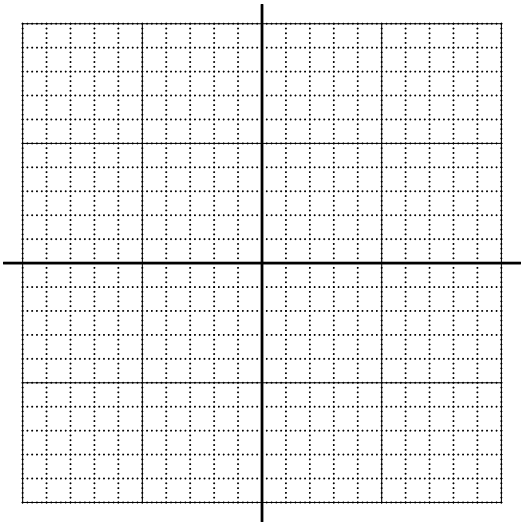
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+2}-1$



$y = 2^{x-2}+1$



$y = \sqrt{x-2}+5$



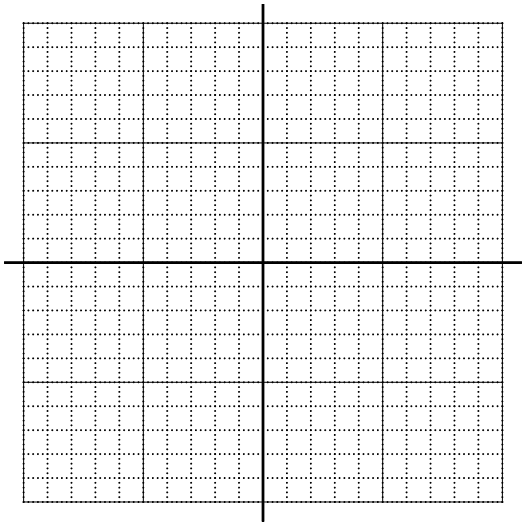
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 11)

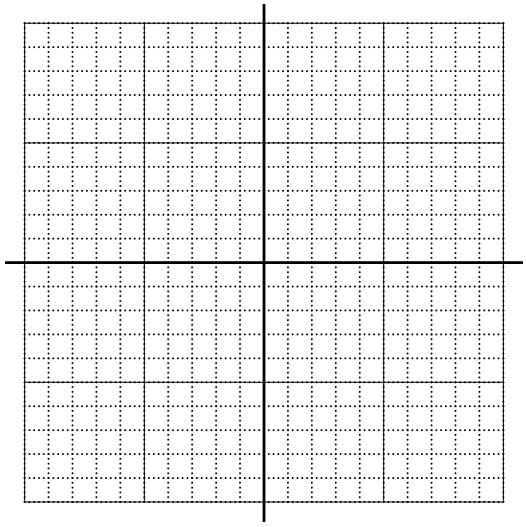
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

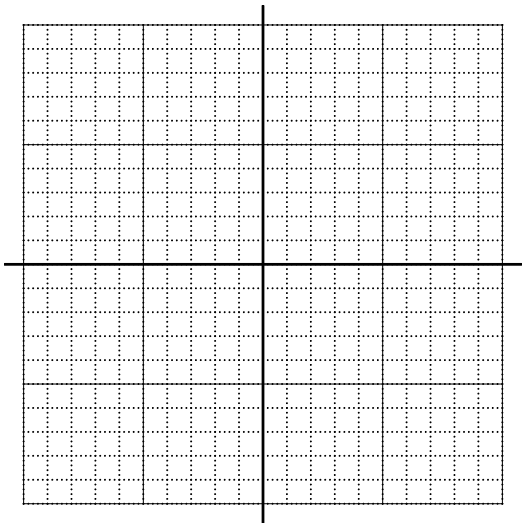
$y = (x-5)^2 - 3$



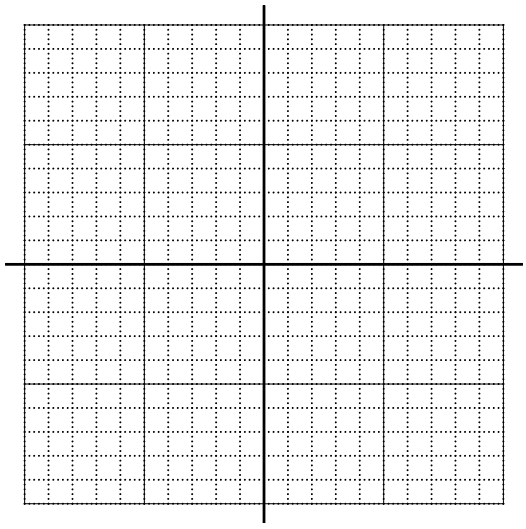
$y = \log_2(x-5) - 2$



$y = |x-3| + 5$

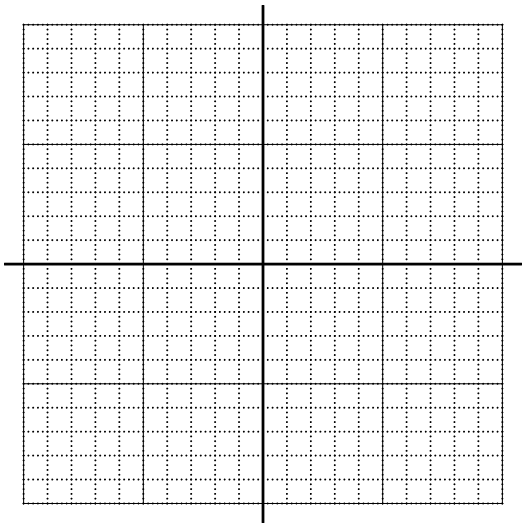


$y = \sqrt[3]{x+4} - 1$

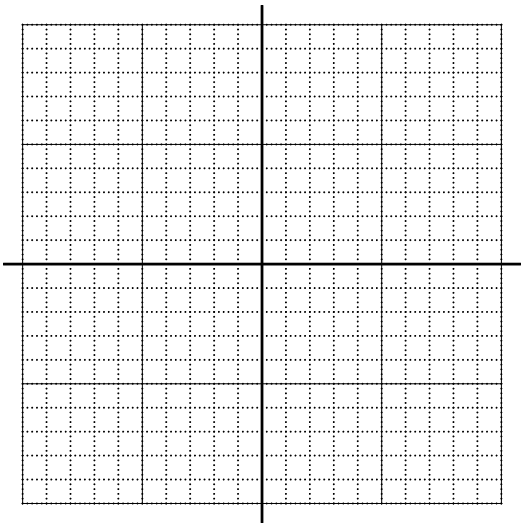


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 11)

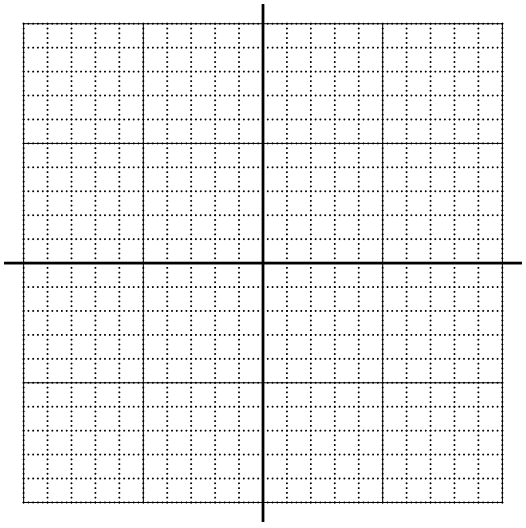
$y = \sqrt{x+2} - 4$



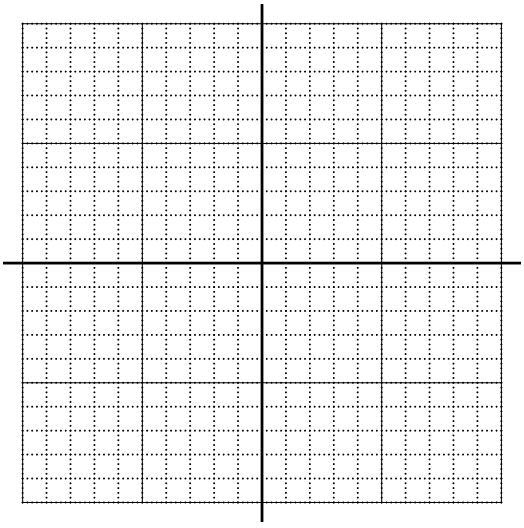
$y = 2^{x+2} + 1$



$y = (x-1)^3 + 4$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x-5} + 1$



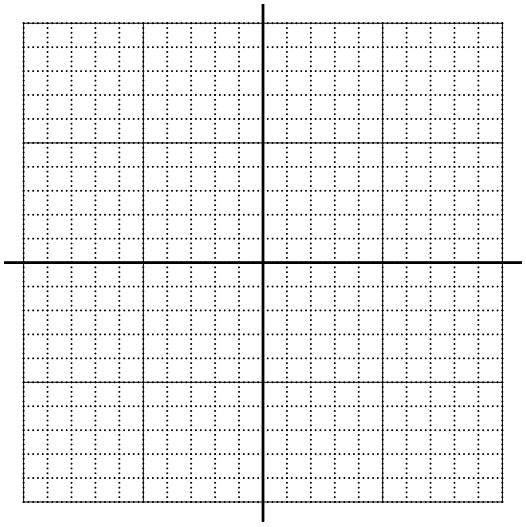
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 12)

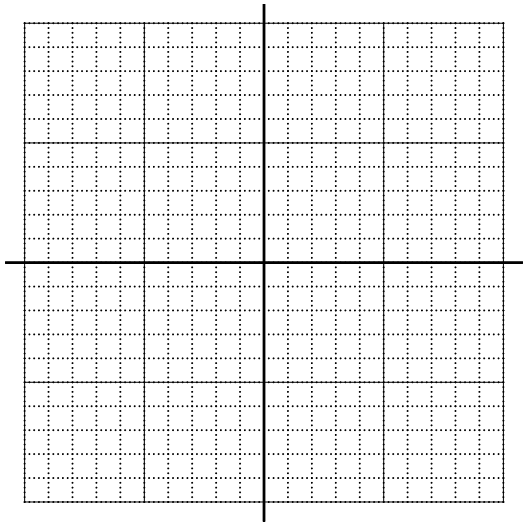
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

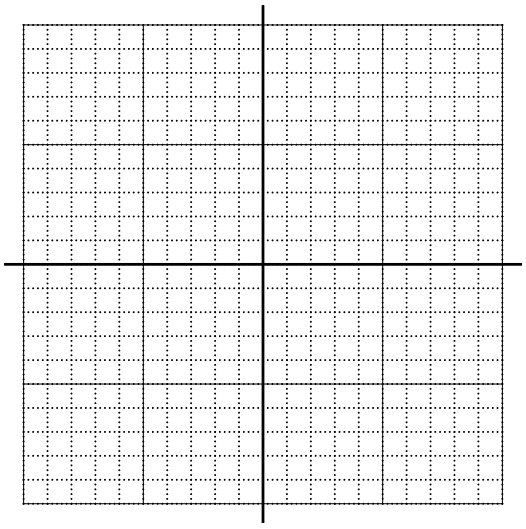
$y = (x+2)^2 - 1$



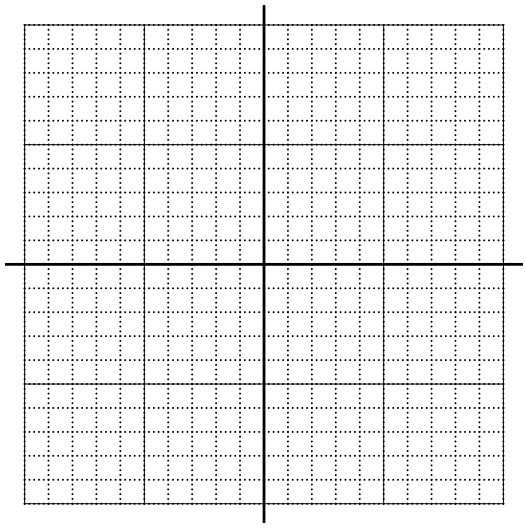
$y = \log_2(x+4) - 2$



$y = (x+5)^3 + 4$

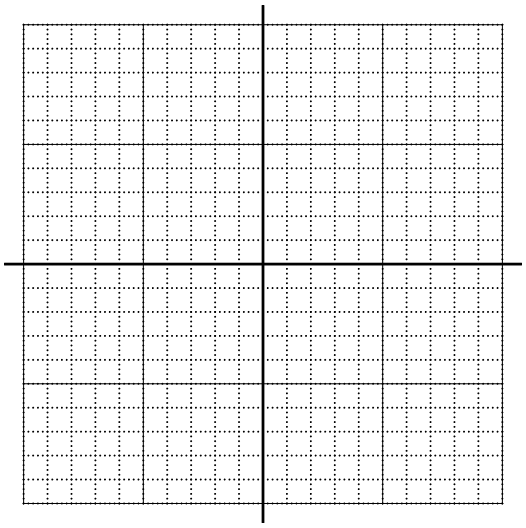


$y = \sqrt{x-1} + 4$

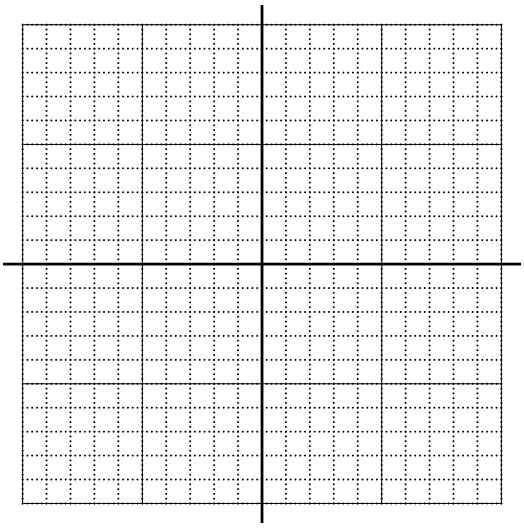


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 12)

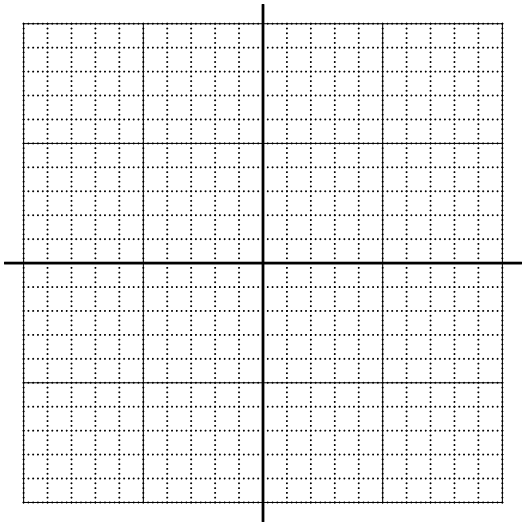
$y = |x - 3| - 2$



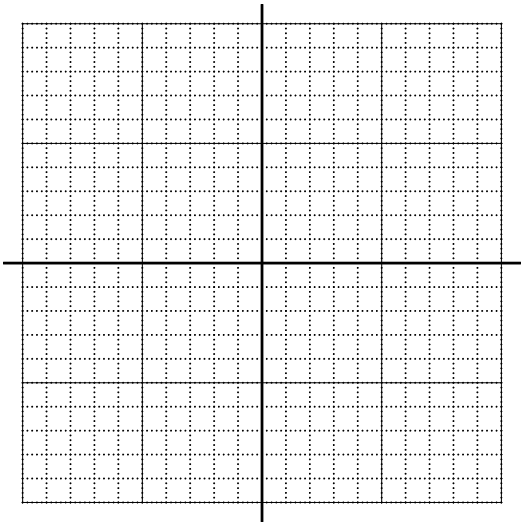
$y = 2^{x-4} - 1$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x + 2} - 3$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x + 2} + 4$



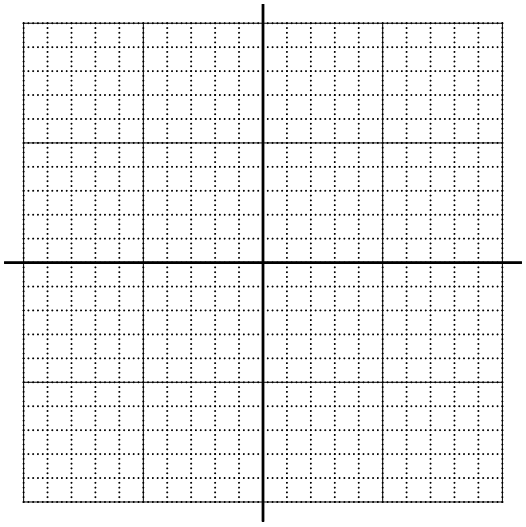
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 13)

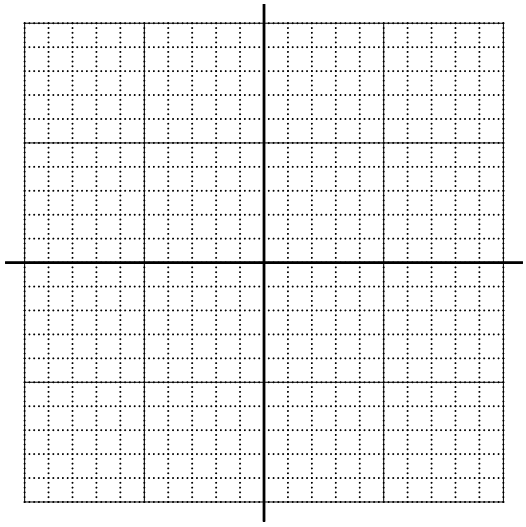
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

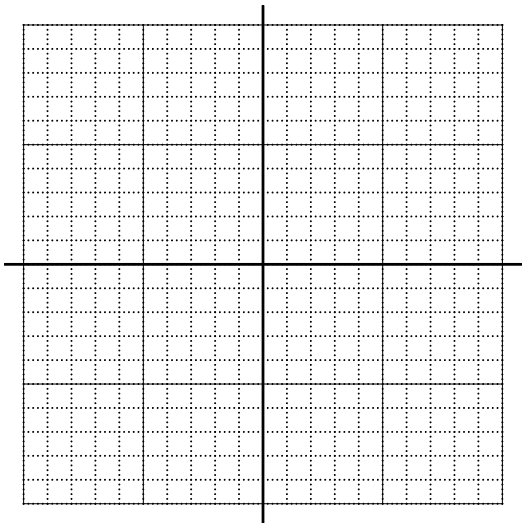
$y = \log_2(x-4)+5$



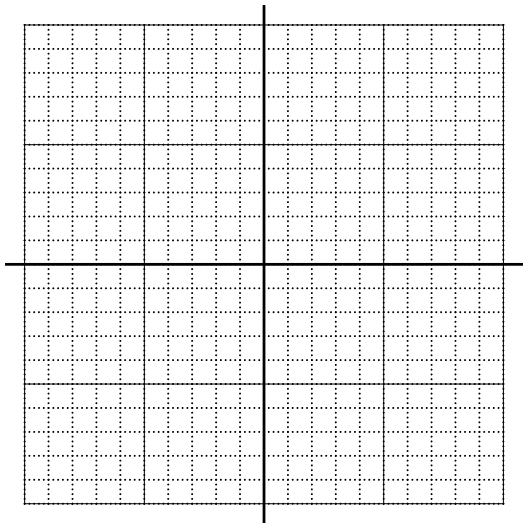
$y = (x+3)^3+1$



$y = \sqrt{x-5}+4$

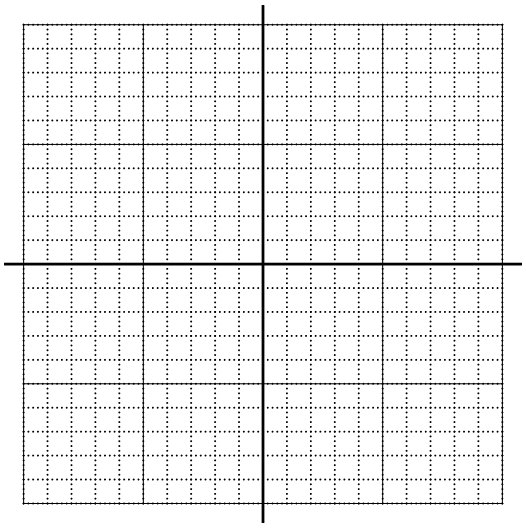


$y = (x-5)^2+3$

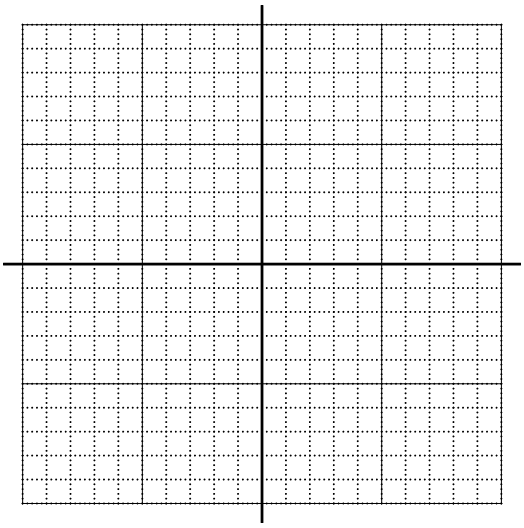


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 13)

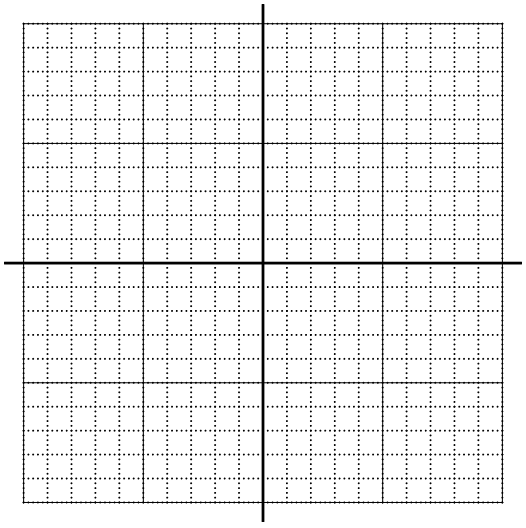
$y = |x+1|+3$



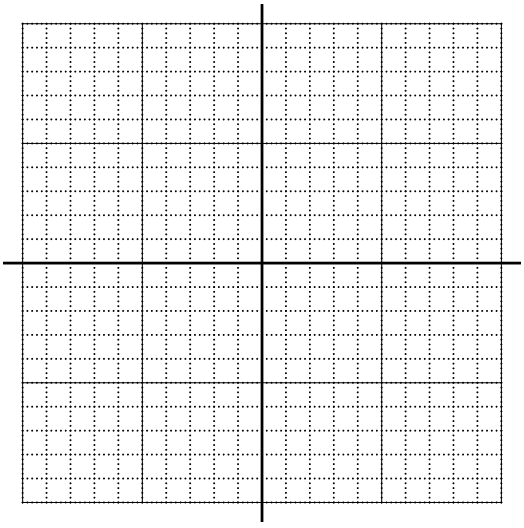
$y = \sqrt[3]{x-5}-1$



$y = 2^{x+3}+1$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x+2}-1$



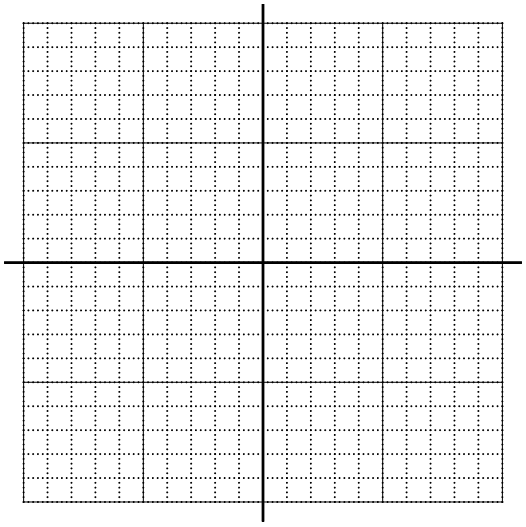
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 14)

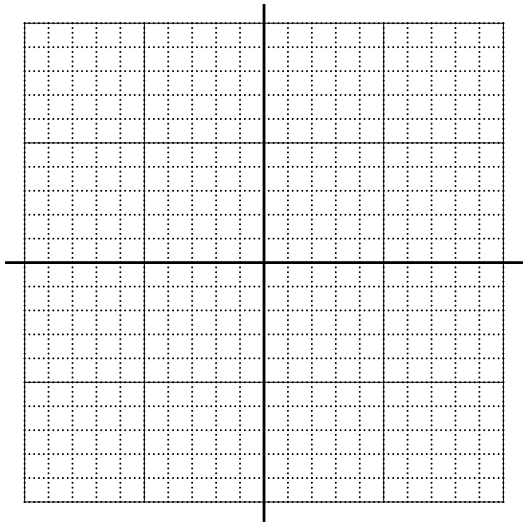
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

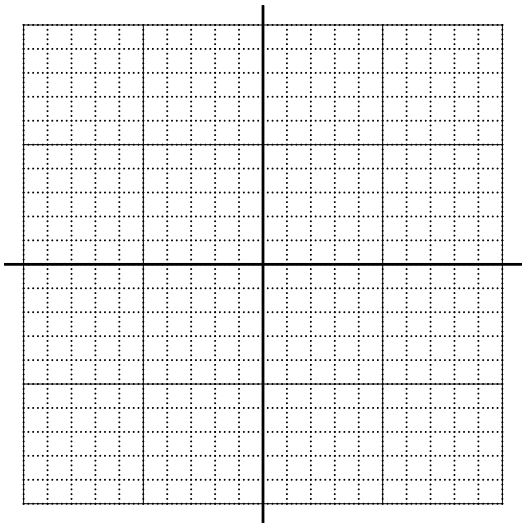
$y = |x - 4| - 2$



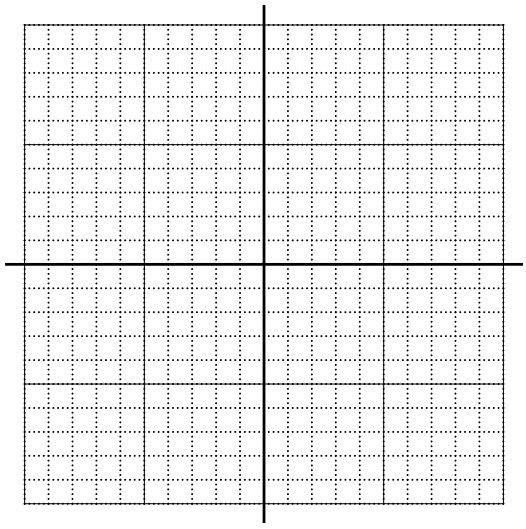
$y = \log_2(x + 1) - 3$



$y = (x + 3)^3 - 1$

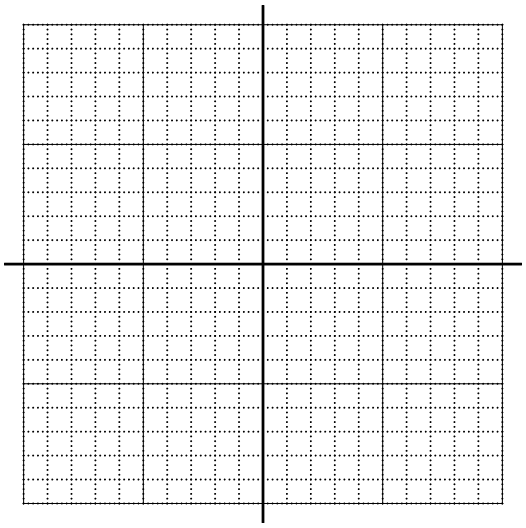


$y = \frac{1}{x + 5} - 1$

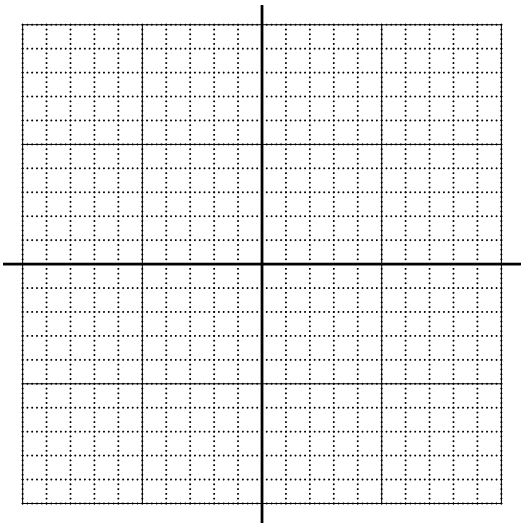


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 14)

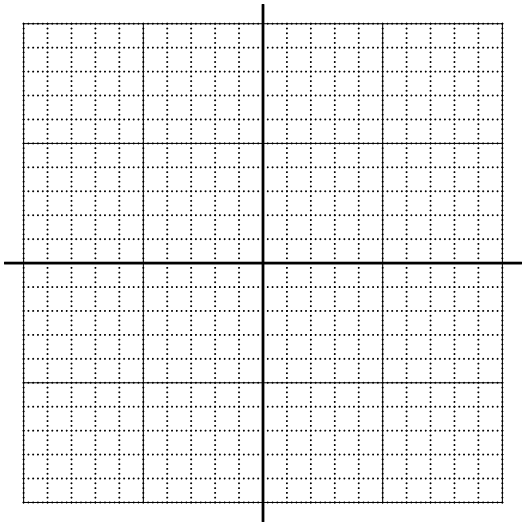
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+4} + 1$



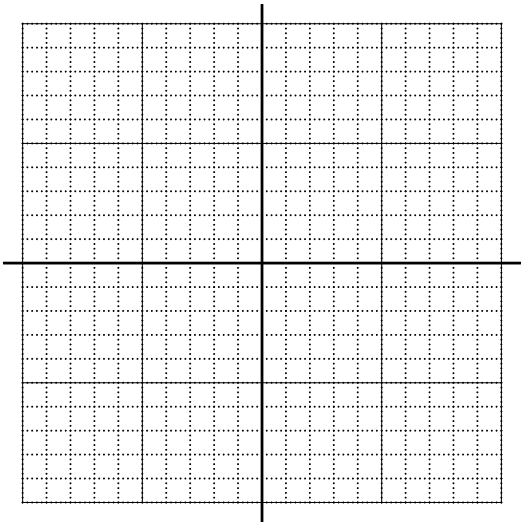
$y = (x+1)^2 - 4$



$y = \sqrt{x+4} + 2$



$y = 2^{x-2} + 3$



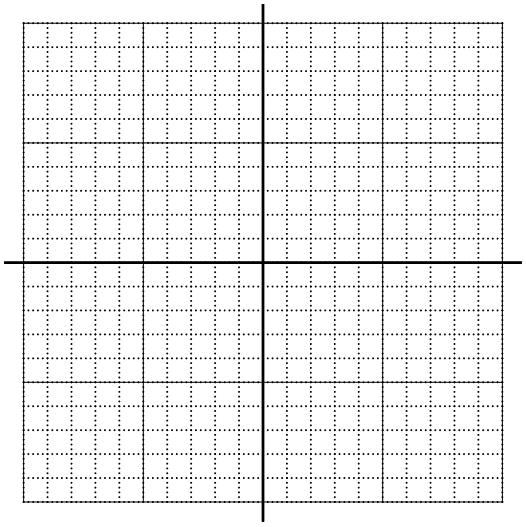
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 15)

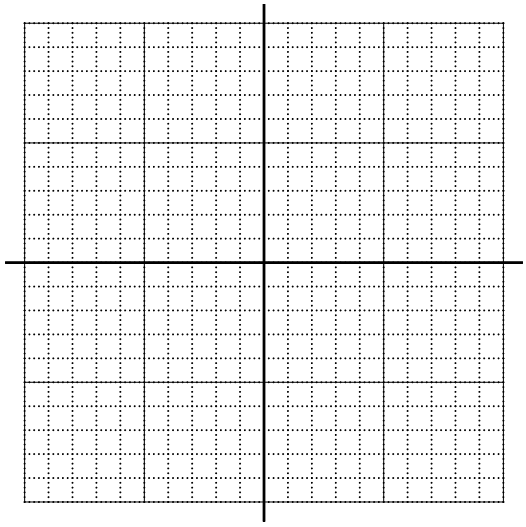
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

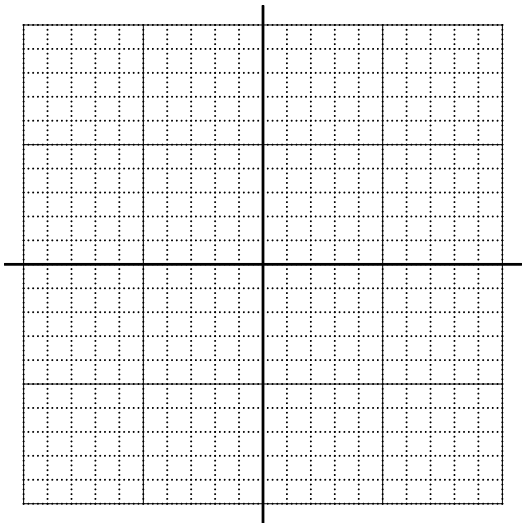
$y = \sqrt{x-1} + 4$



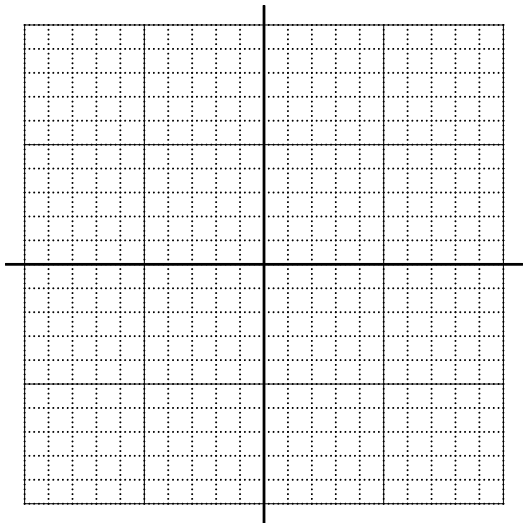
$y = 2^{x+1} - 4$



$y = (x+5)^2 - 3$

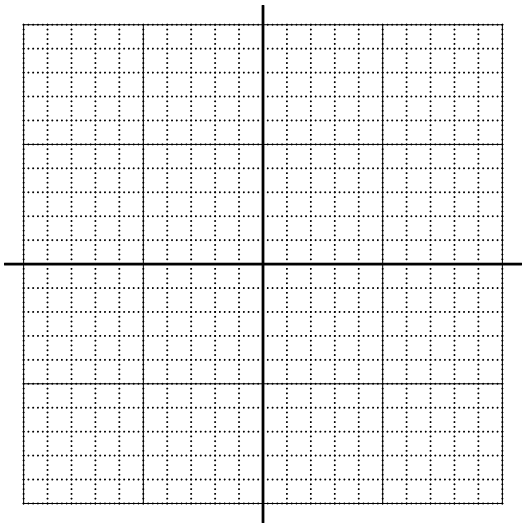


$y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} - 5$

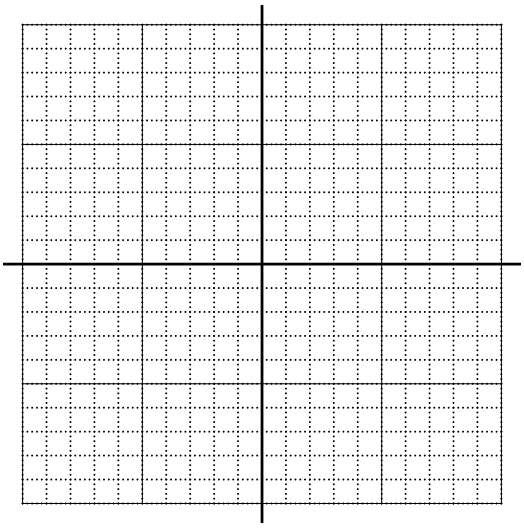


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 15)

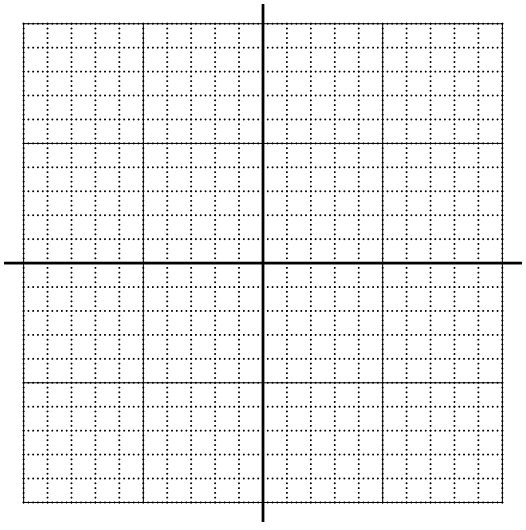
$y = |x + 3| + 1$



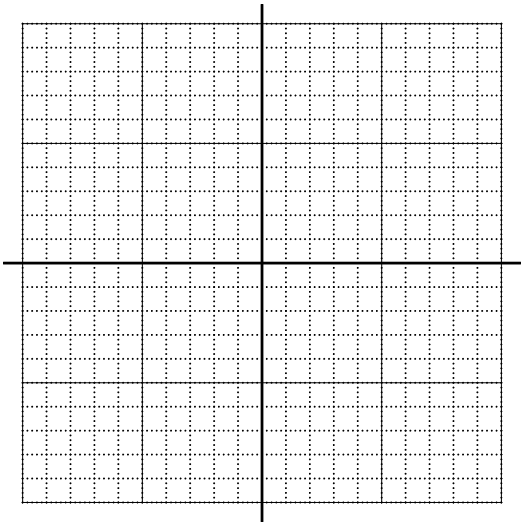
$y = \log_2(x - 2) - 5$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x - 3} - 2$



$y = (x - 5)^3 + 3$



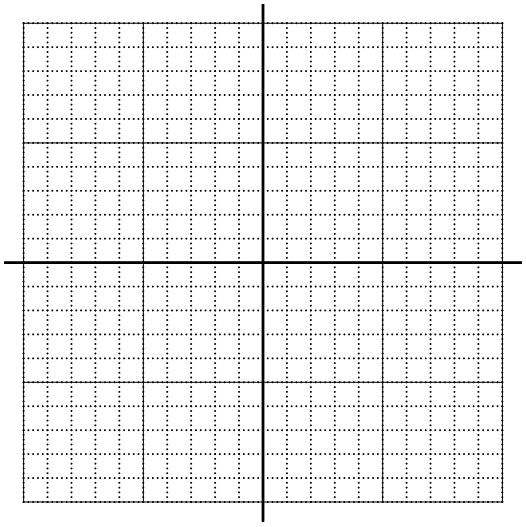
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 16)

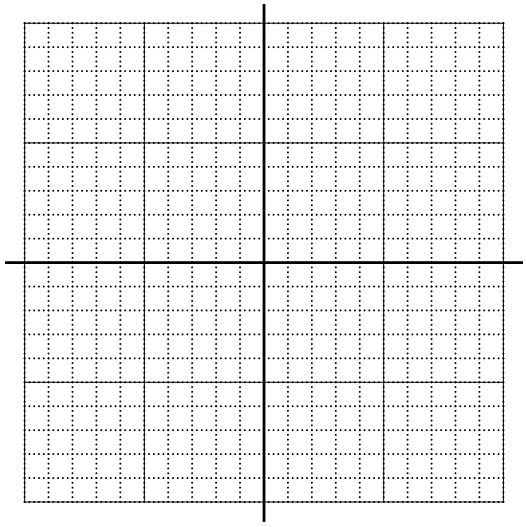
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

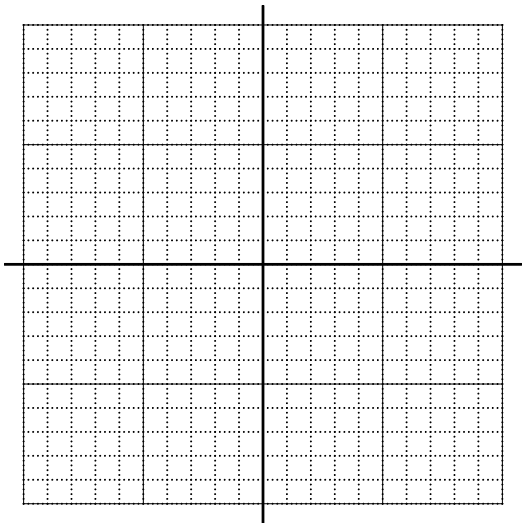
$y = |x+3| - 4$



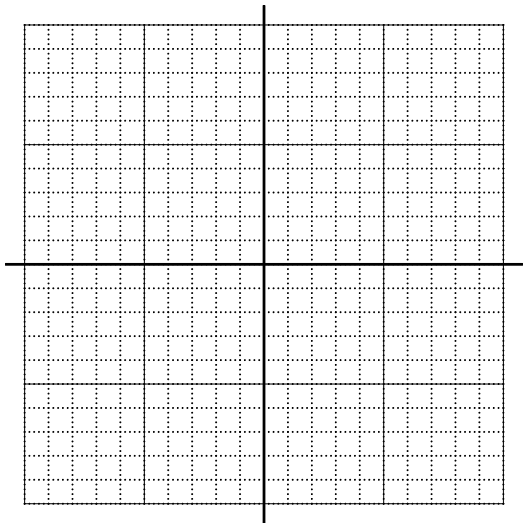
$y = 2^{x+5} - 2$



$y = (x+4)^3 + 3$

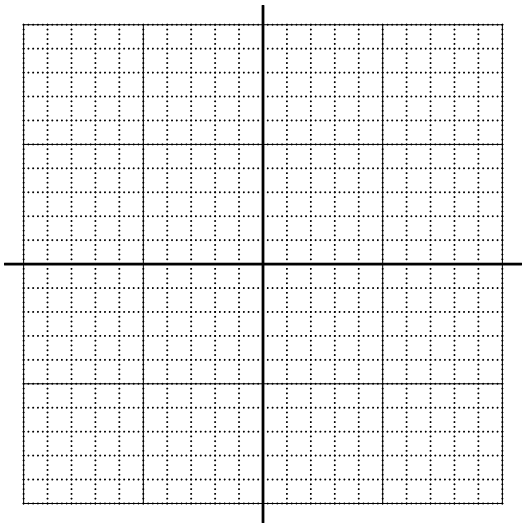


$y = \sqrt{x-1} - 2$

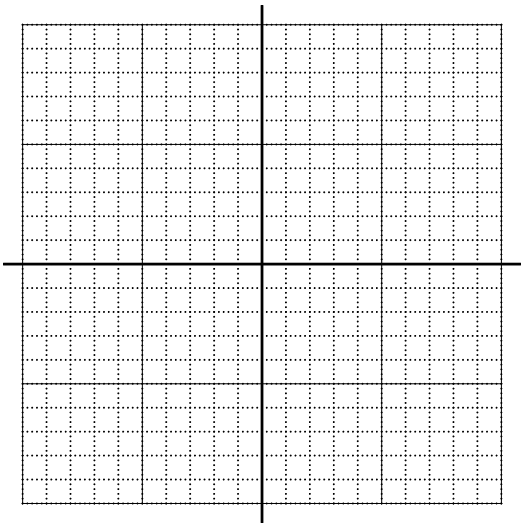


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 16)

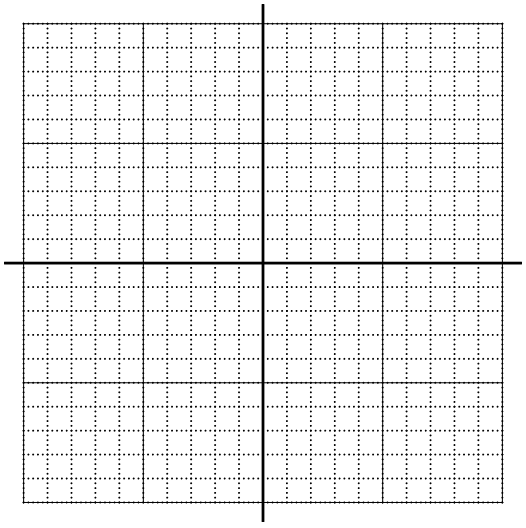
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+5} + 4$



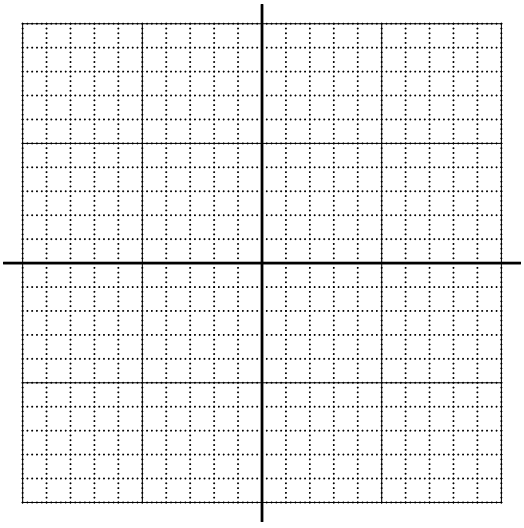
$y = \dfrac{1}{x-4} + 1$



$y = (x+3)^2 - 4$



$y = \log_2(x-3) + 5$



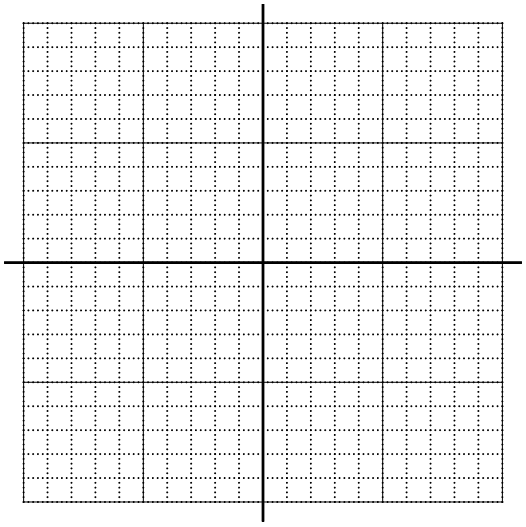
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 17)

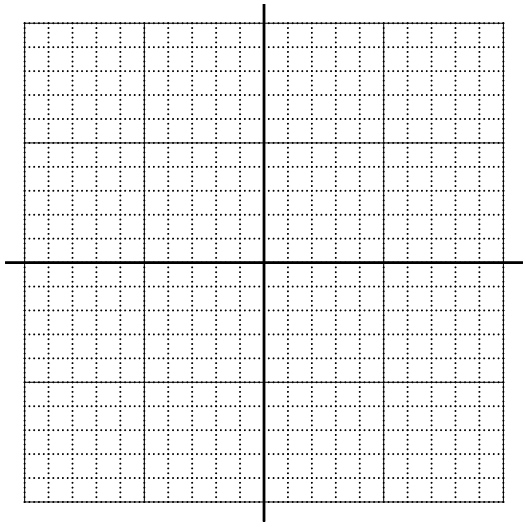
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

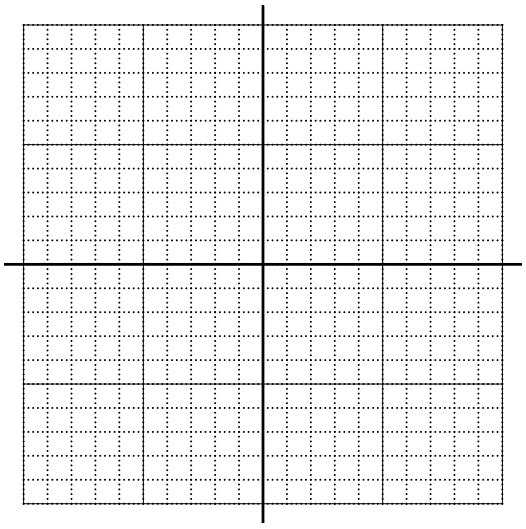
$y = (x-2)^2 - 5$



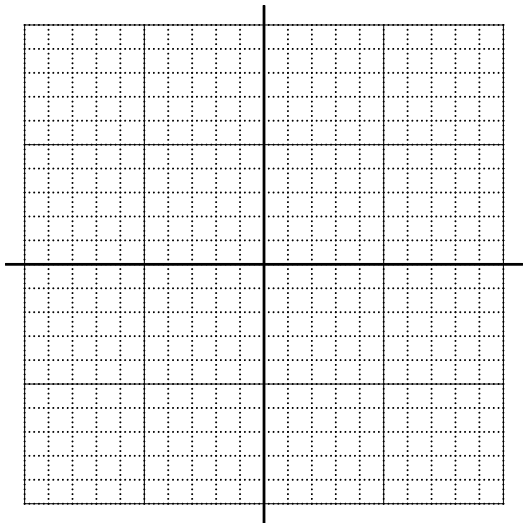
$y = |x+4| + 1$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x+4} - 1$

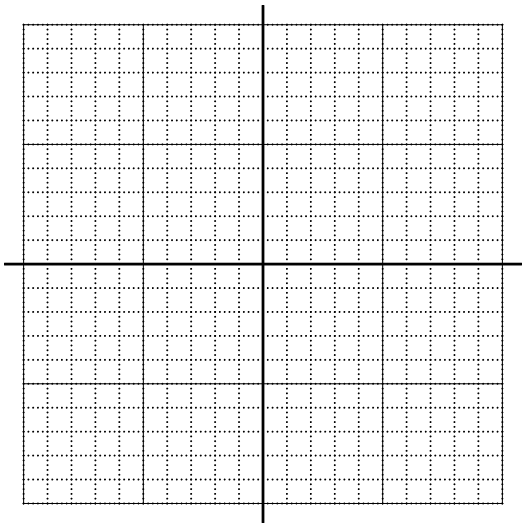


$y = \dfrac{1}{x-4} + 1$

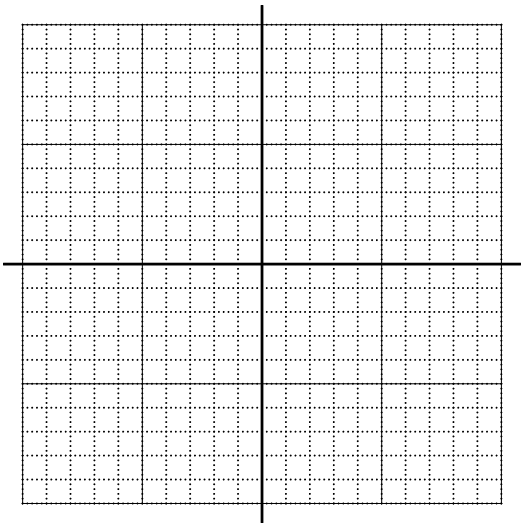


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 17)

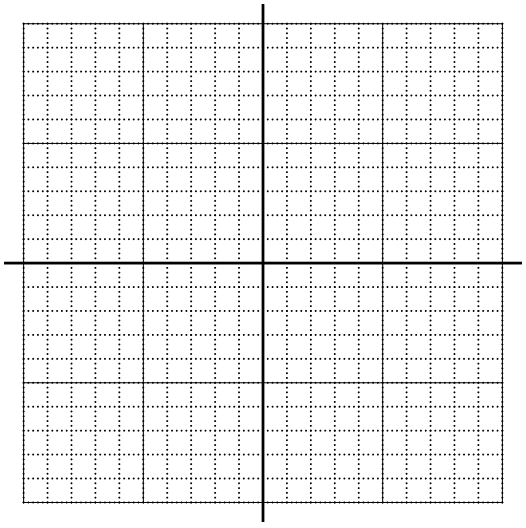
$y = (x-1)^3 + 4$



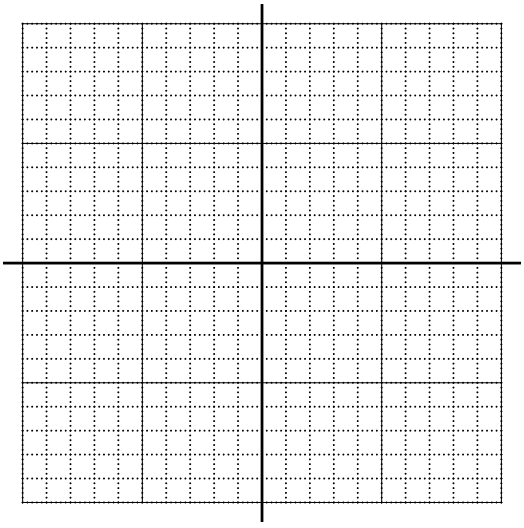
$y = \sqrt{x+3} + 4$



$y = 2^{x-5} - 3$



$y = \log_2(x+4) - 1$



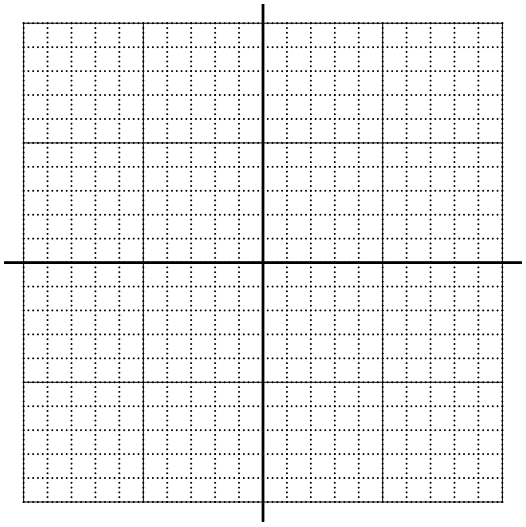
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 18)

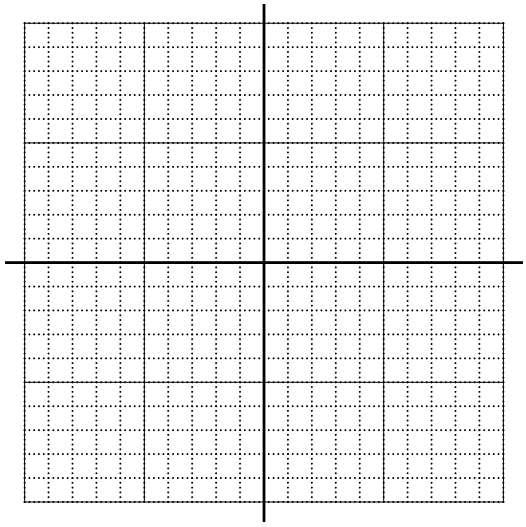
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

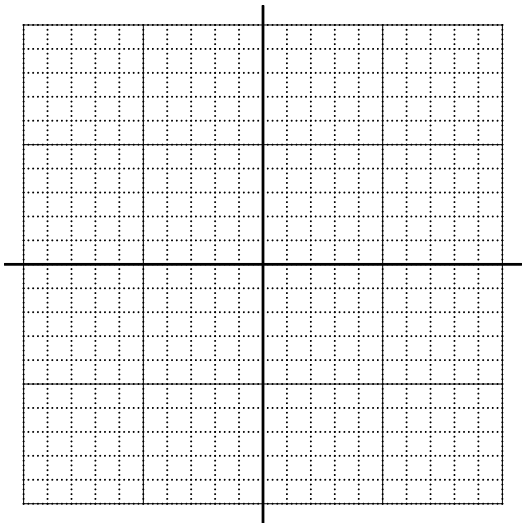
$y = (x+4)^2 + 1$



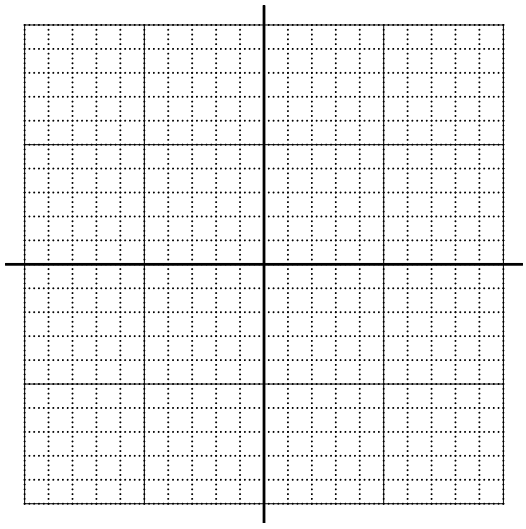
$y = |x+1| - 2$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x-4} - 2$

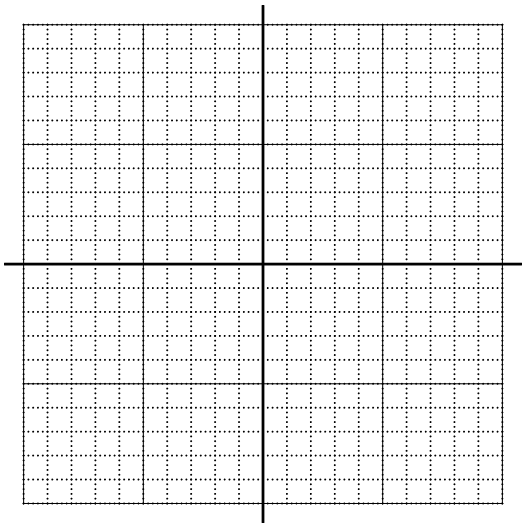


$y = \log_2(x-5) + 3$

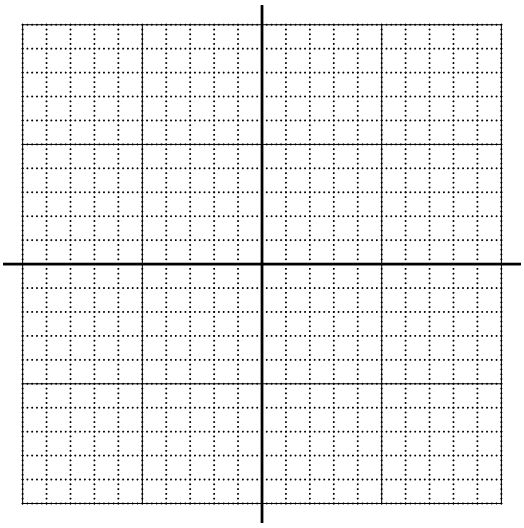


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 18)

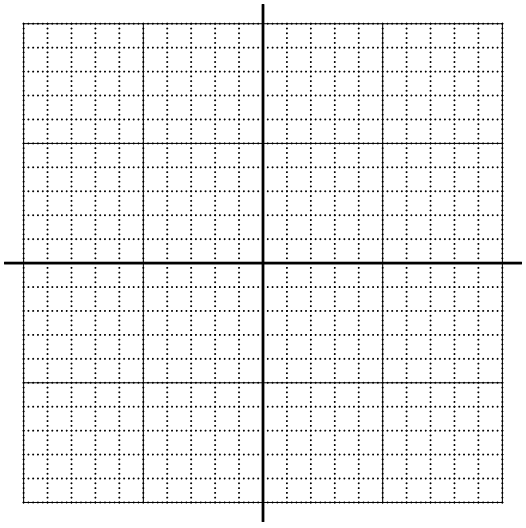
$y = \sqrt{x+5} + 1$



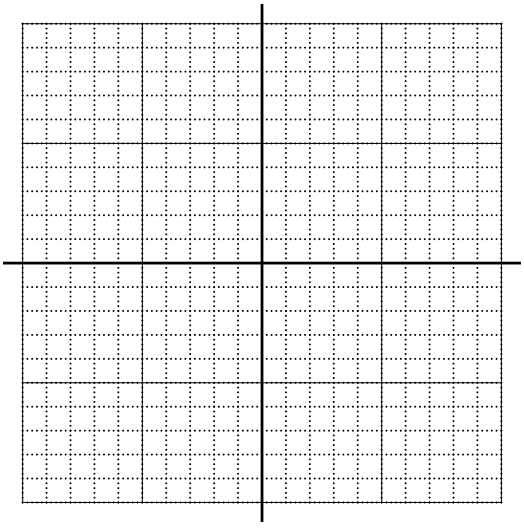
$y = 2^{x-3} - 4$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x-1} - 2$



$y = (x-2)^3 + 5$



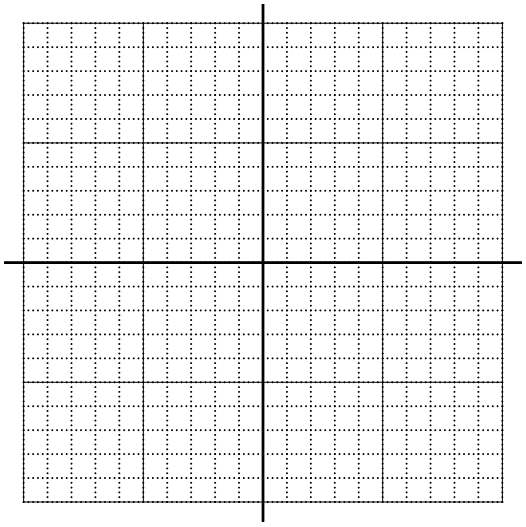
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 19)

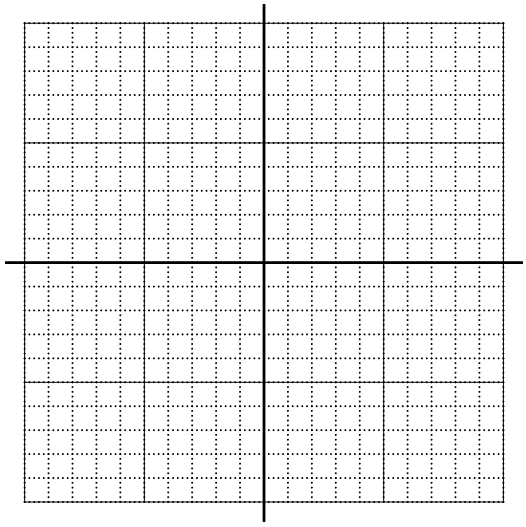
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

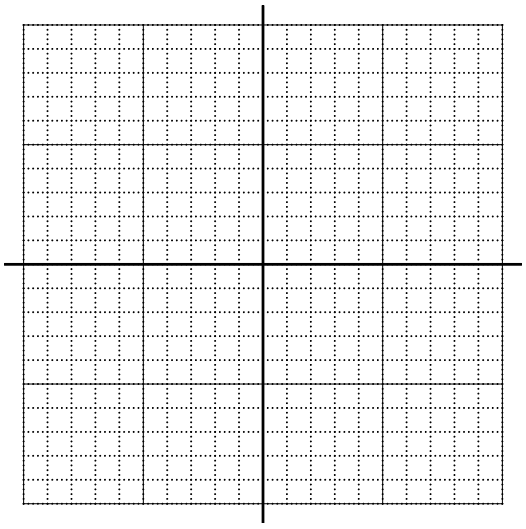
$y = \sqrt{x-5} - 3$



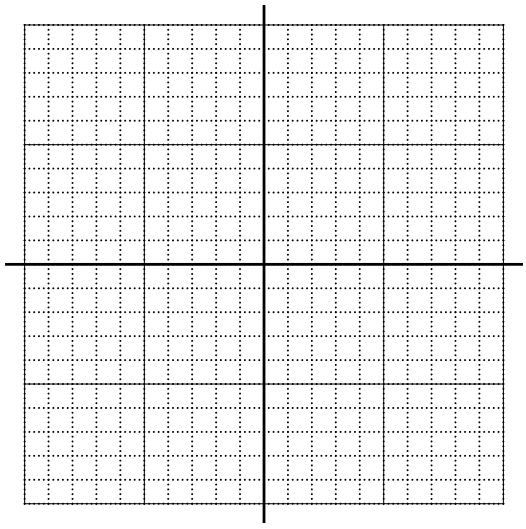
$y = (x+5)^2 - 2$



$y = \sqrt[3]{x+4} + 5$

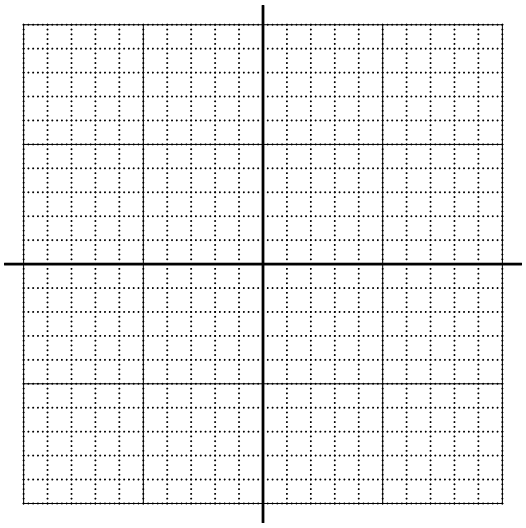


$y = (x-5)^3 - 4$

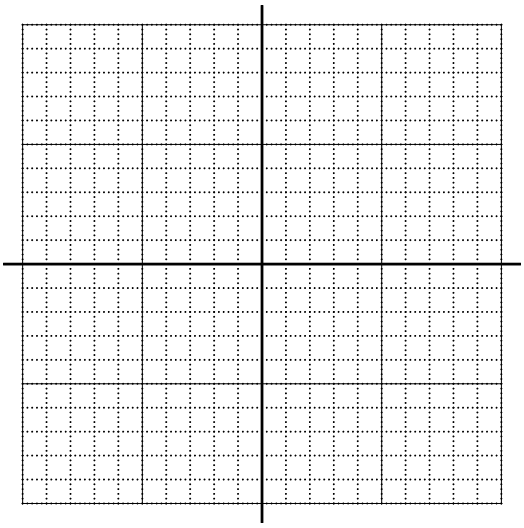


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 19)

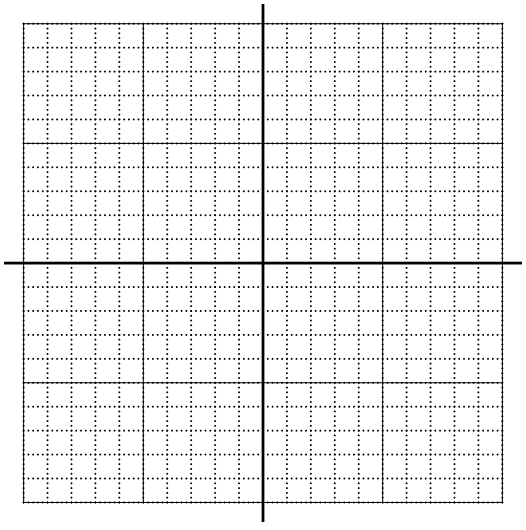
$y = |x - 3| + 1$



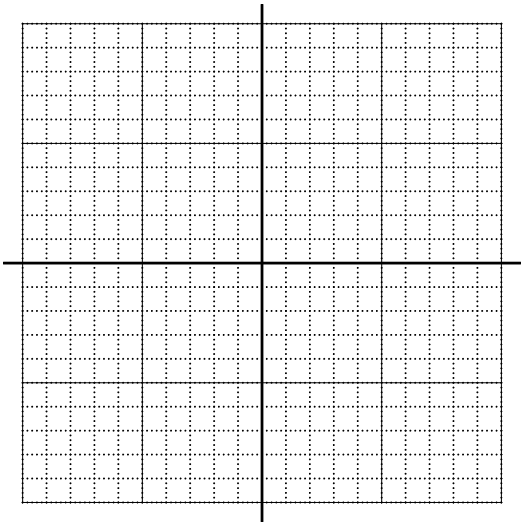
$y = 2^{x+3} + 1$



$y = \frac{1}{x+1} + 4$



$y = \log_2(x+4) - 5$



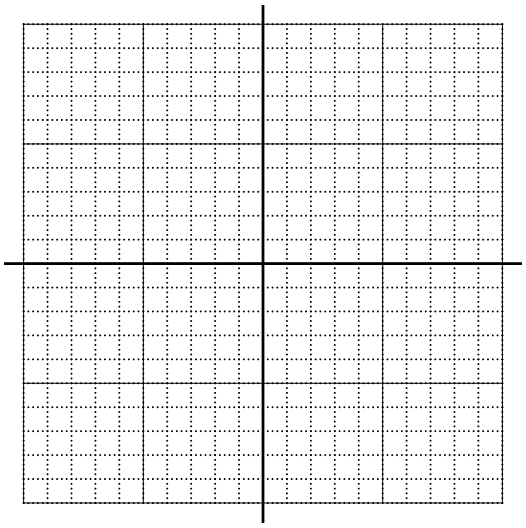
Name: Date:

PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 20)

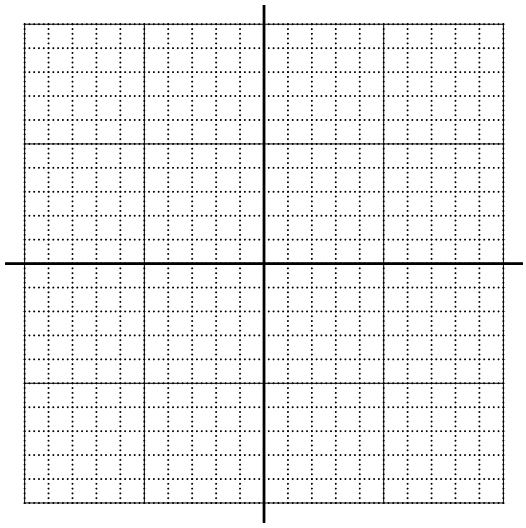
Graph each equation. Let the y axis be vertical and the x axis be horizontal. Also, let both axes be at unit scale, so each goes from -10 to 10.

Clearly mark every solution where x and y are both integers with a small dot along the curve.

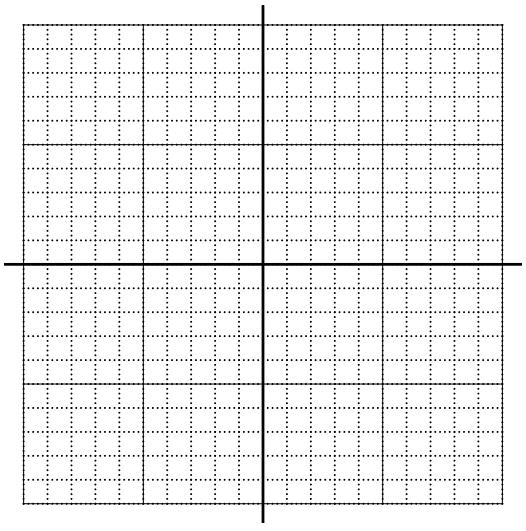
$y = \sqrt[3]{x-5} - 3$



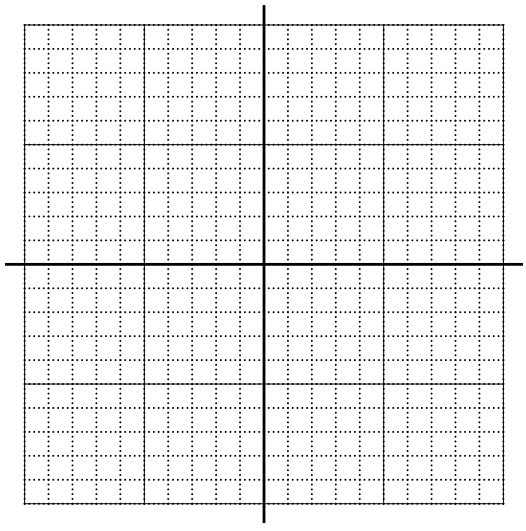
$y = 2^{x-3} - 1$



$y = (x+2)^3 - 3$

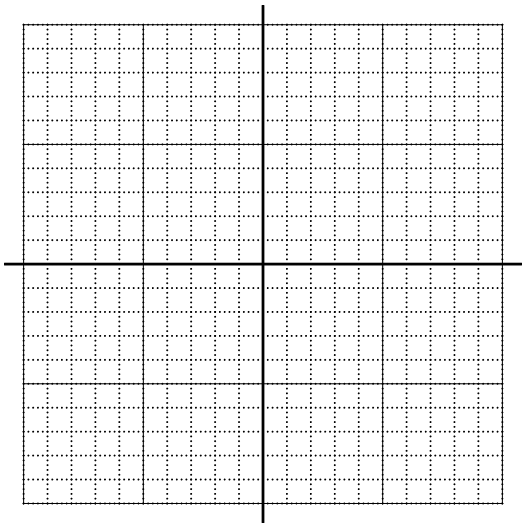


$y = (x-5)^2 + 1$

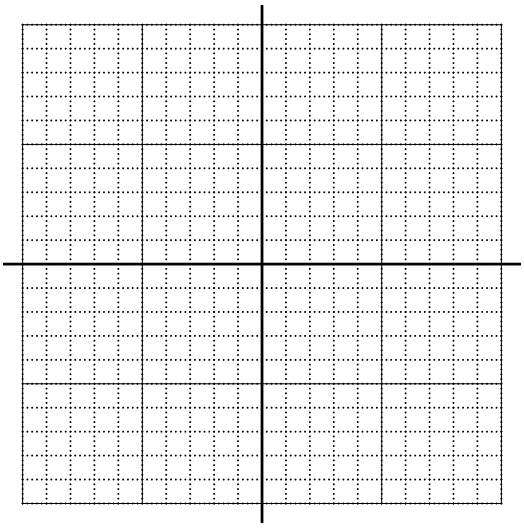


PCW_09_29: Graph Parent Translations (version 20)

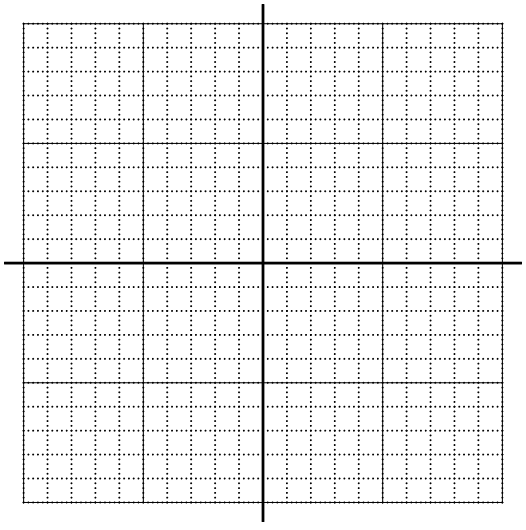
$y = |x - 4| - 2$



$y = \sqrt{x - 5} + 2$



$y = \dfrac{1}{x - 5} + 2$



$y = \log_2(x - 5) - 4$